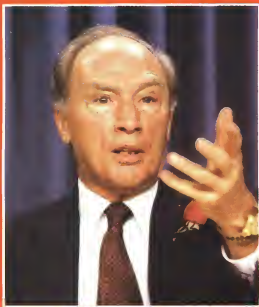


Maclean's

A WAR
OF NERVES
IN LITHUANIA

THE MEECH LAKE DISCORD

TWO VISIONS OF CANADA



**'A Loose Confederation
Of Provinces Which Exists
Courtesy Of The
Provincial Governments,
Or A Real Country?'**

Pierre Trudeau



**'Meech Lake Gives All
Provinces, Big And Small,
An Equal Say In Amendments
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Brian Mulroney



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE APRIL 2 1990 VOL 132 NO 14

COVER

TWO VISIONS OF CANADA

New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna proposed a "companion agreement" in an effort to break the Meech Lake deadlock. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney proposed to put the plan before Parliament for debate. Quebec, Manitoba and Newfoundland had reservations. And Pierre Trudeau came out swinging in defence of a different vision of the country. — 16



WORLD

A WAR OF NERVES

Mikhail Gorbachev stepped up the pressure in a tense war of nerves between Moscow and the break-away republic of Lithuania. The Soviet leader ordered the cancellation of all firearms and seat secured vehicles rolling through Vilnius, the capital, raising concerns about military intervention. — 36



MUSIC

SIREN OF HARD ROCK

Fresh from her success at the Juno Awards, and taking the top of the record charts, Toronto rocker Alexi's Mylo is now on her first U.S. tour. With a sexy sange and a continuously produced sound, she is a record company's dream come true: an artist who is printed and packaged for commercial success. — 68



COVER PHOTO BY VANCE THAYER AND IRVING OLIVIERO/CONCEPTS

Contents reported here and updated on pages 170-178

LETTERS

CONSTITUTIONAL WRANGLING

The idea of Quebec, or any other province, seceding should not be regarded as the end of Canada ("Canada in Crisis," *Conex*, March 12). Most of us are hoping it doesn't happen. On the other hand, do we really believe that there is a consensus that will forever put to rest the threat of secession? Unless differences can be worked out, it may be the only viable solution. Secession is not pleasant, but they often provide the only realistic solution. The day we stop listening to the majority in when Canada will truly be in a crisis.

David Galambos
Delmar, Ont.



Parliament, reconciliation, compromise

I was surprised and dismayed at the time of your coverage. Admittedly, the nation is at a crossroads, but surely the national interest would have been better served by a more constructive analysis of the March 12th episode rather than the general rhetoric deployed in your article. (How?) anyone in the media thought that perhaps all of this political posturing is a crumb on the part of some politicians and media handlers to appear as heroes in an electoral-hour re-election? This country's international reputation is one of corruption and compromise. How ironic it would be if this current spate of national apathy were the cause of our own failure at nationalhood. Come on Canada. This is too great a nation to lose.

David Scher,
Winthrop

Easy to all say to few Canadians you must fight for the survival of the traditions and spirit that set you apart from other North Americans, or else Canada, except for Quebec, could well become indistinguishable from its southern neighbor. As the rest of the world progresses towards harmonious co-existence, you should look beyond your respective provinces and fight for the maintenance of a strong, united Canada.

Sharonne Caprice Hart,
Greenfield, S.C.

PROSPECTIVE UNION

The prospects for Canada's survival took a dash for the worse when Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott said that if Quebec left Confederation, Ontario might attempt to form a union with it that would leave out the rest of Canada ("Regional perspectives," *Conex*, March 12). Scott's statement surely proves that many people in the two largest provinces are not for the rest of the country and are willing to pursue their selfish interests to the bitter end.

Michael Jacobson,
Winthrop

believe. I began writing about the March 12th accord well before I came to Canada. I do not think, or say, that Canadians have only one language. Stereotyping is a shabby business. But look what happens when an American comes to town. I feel that you have misquoted me and used me to mislead that stereotyping about all Americans are similar dupes.

Mary Walsh
Toronto Bureau Chief,
Los Angeles Times

'QUIET DISCRIMINATION'

In your article "Sex and intrigue" (*TeleVision*, March 10) you make reference to the fact that one of the characters in *Street Legal*, a Crown attorney, is black. There is no other mention of skin color in the article. I cannot see, nor does the article tell me, why this distinction is important. Moreover it, apparently, still uses "blackness" as a condition worthy of notice. Until the media set an example and rid themselves of this quiet discrimination racism will continue to plague our society.

Andrew Flatau,
Collegedale, Ont.

Letter on child and may be considered. Writers should submit cover addresses and phone numbers. Also enclose address labels. Letters to the Editor must be signed. Address: Please Mail, 100 King St. Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C7.

PASSAGES

ROSE: A seven-pound, 15-month girl to Sarah, Duchess of York, 36, and her husband, Prince Andrew, 36, by caesarian section. Four hours after Sarah entered the Portland Hospital in London, Andrew, who was present for the birth, arrived two hours earlier from the Devonport naval dockyard, where he is a flight commander on the Royal Navy frigate *Compton*. The baby, Queen Elizabeth II's sixth grandchild, is also sixth in line to the throne, immediately after Sarah and Andy's first child, Princess Beatrice of York, now 10 months old. Sarah, who reportedly expected a boy and said the delivery pained less, had said before the birth, "I just want a happy, healthy baby and a friend for Beatrice."



DEB: Former convicted arms dealer Gerald Bull, 61, who headed a Brussels-based multinational specializing in space and military research, of two gunboats to the neck by an unknown assassin, at his Brussels home. Bull, a North Bay, Ont. born aerospace engineer, once owned Space Research Corp., based near Ithaca, N.Y., which did weapons-technology research for the Canadian and U.S. governments. After serving a six-month U.S. prison sentence in 1980 for the illegal shipment of arms to South Africa, Bull moved to Belgium.

DEB: Microsoft businessman Walter Mack, 64, who in the 1940s turned the three-mill Pepsi-Cola Co. of Purchase, N.Y., into an international giant; of heart disease, in his New York City home. President of Pepsi from 1938 to 1951, Mack

established the soft drink as Coca-Cola's major competitor after winning a landmark court case that gave Pepsi the right to use the word "cola" in its advertising.

DEB: Millionaire Victor Baron Rothschild, 76, a member of the famous banking family, in London. A former British ambassador again, Rothschild was awarded the British George Medal for bravery in 1944 for helping German bombs with a set of screwdrivers from Carter Jewellers.

DEB: French actress Germaine Lutz, 57, better known as Capucine, the star of many popular movie comedies, including the 1963 *Pink Panther*, after jumping from the window of her Louvre, Switzerland, apartment.



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We are the Canadian Nuclear Association, seeking to generate a better understanding.



OPENING NOTES

Brian Mulroney leaves his number, Ted Turner bans the 'f' word, and *Izvestia* headlines Pierre Trudeau

KUDOS FROM A CANADIAN

Peter Murphy, the chief U.S. negotiator of the Free Trade Agreement with Canada, arrived at his office with the Washington consulting firm Gensley & Associates one morning last week to find a message to telephone Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. But Murphy decided to ignore the message because, on that same day, Washington was rife with rumors—which were later confirmed—about President George Bush accepting a call from a man who claimed to be Iranian President Michael Barkounji. Despite these rumors, however, Murphy's colleagues, Ken Johnson, learned that Murphy returns the call from the



Murphy: a delivering profile

alleged prime minister. She had, in fact, checked the call-back number and discovered that it was Mulroney's Ottawa office. "I just thought that, on the off-chance that it was genuine, he had a call-back," said Johnson. Finally, after a full hour of Johnson's cajoling, Murphy returned to his private office to call the number, and within minutes Mulroney was on the other end of the line. The Prime Minister, whose Progressive Conservative was a humiliating 37-percent approval rating in one recent poll, had ignored simply to congratulate Murphy on an exceptionally flattering profile that the American had received in the March 8 issue of Toronto's *Financial Post* newspaper. Mulroney told Murphy, "If I could get coverage like that, maybe I could get re-elected." Still, the odds against him remained at 83 to 17.



Gorbachev (left); Trudeau: a connoisseur and an apparent connoisseur

HEADLINES FOR A MEECH LAKE FOE

Addressing a group of high-school students in Toronto last week, former prime minister Pierre Trudeau lauded the three for autonomy in Quebec to develop the province in the independent-minded republic of Lithuania. And in a coincidental turn of events on the day that Trudeau made his speech, the official Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* released in a four-page story to Trudeau's tough stand against separatists. Without making explicit reference to the

constitutional tensions facing President Mikhail Gorbachev, the magazine article gave extensive coverage to Trudeau's reputation as the Meech Lake constitutional foe, which would formally grant Quebec the status of a "distinct society" within Canada. In particular, the newspaper heartily commended what it characterized as Trudeau's "unwavering defense of 'a strong, united country.'" Slowing fires make for stronger ideological headlines.

A MATCH MADE IN CANADA

Some recent visitors to Washington have expressed surprise over official White House matchbooks bearing the inscription "Made in Canada." Universal Match Corp. of St. Louis has traditionally made the matchbooks. But last year, after closing its American plant, the company moved production to the London, Ont., plant of an affiliate, *Eddy Match Co.* Universal vice-president Arthur Ogil said that the discovery has been "kind of embarrassing." Universal, predicted Ogil, will not likely reject the White House order. Matches made by another U.S. company will put an end to the scribbling image.



Poll tax presents 'an interesting exercise'

ANTIVIRAL HOLIDAYS

Institutions that are concerned about computer viruses can take some relief from April's calendar. That is because April Fools' Day and Friday the 13th, dates that in recent years have triggered incidents of computer sabotage, fall on a Sunday and Good Friday—days that most firms close. The widespread Friday-the-13th stress can be crippling when that date last fell, in October, 1988. England's Institute for the Blind temporarily lost six months' worth of research after the virus attacked its computer memory. And in recent months in Canada, someone has introduced viruses to several hundred federal government computers, among others. Still, computer operators everywhere are relieved that they can delete two key dates.

Brush with a shadowy stranger

Irish tenor Frank Patterson says that he is tied to be back in Canada—despite an unsettling incident that occurred the last time he visited. Patterson, who is currently on a 15-city concert tour of Eastern Canada, says that he had a chilling brush with a stranger when he visited the town of Newmarket, N.B., last fall. Police were searching for the killer of three area residents, and Patterson performed a benefit concert to raise money for the hunt. Only hours later, a local radio station received an anonymous phone call asking where to find "Frank Patterson." And Patterson said that the next day, while sitting out with his wife, harpist Eily O'Grady, he saw a suspicious-looking man watching them. After the singer told police,

a crime officer immediately assigned a guard to the Pattersons until they left the area—warned by the mysterious stranger.



Patterson, O'Grady: suspicious audience

A nice way to end the century

Last month, at their annual meeting in San Francisco, 125 delegates from the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex came to a uneasy consensus: the world is on the verge of another sexual revolution. After the turn to more conservative sexual attitudes that followed the free-wheeling 1960s, members agreed that, despite concerns about AIDS, people are starting to loosen up. They, many members claimed, should result in more sex, better sex—and less guilt. Solid co-chairman Paula Bonack, with evident relief: "We're looking forward to the Nineties."

The new duty prevails

Many opponents of the measure have taken to the streets in recent weeks, locally—and sometimes violently—protesting what they say is an unfair burden on England's poor. But in British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party proposes the April 1 introduction of a new local government tax, popularly called the "poll tax," it has encountered one group of protesters who have taken a decidedly more sensitive approach at busting the new levy. A group of law students at the University of Lancaster, 325 km north of London, recently approached Lancaster city council with what they claimed was a legal loophole allowing them to dodge the new tax. The students cited a 12th-century decree issued by King John that exempted from money paying taxes that they felt were unjust. To test the law's validity, the students each paid \$2 for six shares in the Guinness-based United Tea, Marmot, Cost Book Co. and petitioned Lancaster city council for a poll tax exemption. But the council rejected the ancient law and dismissed the students' academic attempt at tax evasion. Said a council spokesman: "It was an interesting exercise, but, with the weight of what is at the moment, we would have done without." Class struggle can be taxing.

UNIVERSAL TERMINOLOGY

Executives at NBC, CBS and WBTV took to calling their upstairs rival "the Chicken. Noodle's Newsworld" when it first appeared on the air in 1970. But the Atlanta-based Cable News Network now has become a major channel in the 40-line network, with a worldwide audience in 90 countries, including Canada. And last week, CBS's colorful

chief executive officer, Ted Turner, issued an unusual edict enforcing the network's global ban on the word "chicken" as the air will have to pay a fine of up to \$120, in place of the banned word. Turner has ordered never and to call "the network" "international" in order to promote what he called "a sense of unity"—and to prevent what he termed "its perception of international viewing" among viewers. The choice of words is important when the world is watching.



Turner: reducing global tensions

Barbara Amiel

Love her

Hate her



Her column always seems to draw strong responses. But you have to admit, Barbara Amiel gets you thinking. And that's a good way to get into an issue of Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE.

AN AMERICAN VIEW



Swept away in the tide of history

BY FRED BRUNING

History is passed so swiftly at even-
times that the new never. The flood
for Mid-October looked like a period
piece the day it premiered. Every-
one knows the Soviet hierarchy is too busy
gloating Egg McMillan and carrying Lithuanians
to first about a teenage substance abuser
dangling for the New England coast. Hollywood
slapped a disclaimer on the screen saying this
year prohibits Gorbachev, but that only added
to the enlightenment. Peoples, folks, but
the material you are about to see bears not the
slightest resemblance to the world as it has
always become. Our rights. Stay the show.
If you remember the Soviet Union, the
Soviet Union, though, think how the new dawn must
have startled poor Daniel Ortega. There
the leader of Nicaragua does everything by
the book—leads a thriving revolt of the proletariat,
delivers the requisite Marxist rhetoric,
nationalizes industry, introduces land reform,
pays his respects to Moscow and Havana,
wears his red-and-black beret and public ap-
pearances—and what happened? First chance
they get, his countrymen back the
opposition and Ortega is left wondering what
an unemployed advertising clerk has to make
an honest buck.

Let's face it, Ortega was not what you would
call the Winston Churchill of his time. Yes, he
was an earnest revolutionary who worked dili-
gently to install a new political order. Yes, he
was uncompromising and, so far as has been
determined, honest, especially given the
reporters for gluttony. But he badly miscalculated
his countrymen, who had no more interest in
state socialism than synchronized swimming.
He ignored the drink of world events. He had to
the fastest option of how to deal with his
enemies. He had the desperate trick for
plugging himself squarely in the big toe.

Once, Ortega came to New York City and
stopped off to buy \$3,000 worth of sunglasses
and designer dresses on the Upper East Side—
a peculiar diversion for Mr. Sandinista, man of
the people. Some perceptive Marxist occasion-
ally sent him screeching to meet with Castro or
Soviet chiefs when the U.S. Congress was
about to vote on aid for the contra guerrillas.
On television he looked too intense, too right
about it, a tad too much the angry young man. They
may have been the notorious Dancy Ortega,
but he represented the grassroots working-class
man. More important, he only had one way to
the average campesino as well. Along with
everything else, the man needed a dressy coach.

As might have been expected, America
views Ortega's campaign as a deadly list of
political blunders. A month has passed since the
election and still Republicans and Democrats
are high-fiving. Worse provided, you see, and
the ongoing life debate got what he
deserved and, later, wasn't the smart ones
for putting our money—\$4 billion as U.S.
currency—to be exact—on the transparent
cassidy of Delta Violeta Chomorro. Here this
Ortega fellow and his gang can disappear and
leave the hemisphere in peace. San Antonio
and Houston are saved. Remember the Alamo,
Daddy, and say alicia.

Especially pleased by the victory of Delta
Violeta and her 100 party was the old Reagan

*First chance they got,
Nicaragua's voters left
Ortega wondering
what an unemployed
anti-imperialist does to
make an honest buck*

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Some 35,000 lost their lives during the
contra war, but who said democracy comes
easy? Certainly not Ronald Reagan. Not El
Lionel Alamo or El Presidente or (the North
Threat) integral firm know there can be no
freedom without rules. And if sometimes you
have to play a little dirty, if you have to deceive
and scheme and ignore the law and set brother
against brother, well, you do that too because,
as Alamo says, this is America, after all, and
we have our reputation to uphold.

guard—those insatiable hard-boiled who spent
years portraying the Sandinistas as megaloma-
niacs and the U.S.-financed contra as sons of
bitch. Almost immediately, we were treated
to the mugs of Elbert Alamo, assistant
secretary of state for inter-American affairs
from 1985 to 1988 and the administration's
most versatile spin doctor on Nicaraguan af-
fairs. It was Alamo's singular talent to look
into TV cameras and declare, as though it were
true, that the United States wasn't supporting
daughters in the marketplace but the emergence
of grassroots democracy.

After Ortega's defeat, Alamo observed in a
newspaper column that the 1990 landslide proved
"that active interventionism is appropriate when it
is on the side of democracy." He concluded
that liberals had grown frightened since Vot-
man—wings!—burst—and killed to recog-
nize that the watched of the earth look to the
Americans for relief. "It is all the case that our
own society and free political system are the
models that inspire demonstrators and freedom
fighters in every continent," said Alamo.

One is apt to wonder if those countless
demonstrators and freedom fighters like those
have been inspired by the current trial of John
Pendergast, former foreign minister, security
advisor accused of developing agents dealing
with the Iran-contra scandal. On the stand,
former marine lieutenant-colonel Gile Nantz
testified that he had seen Pendergast protect
the White House by turning up a presidential
order authorizing him to the contra at a time
when Congress and House should be so much
associated—an order, in other words, that
trailed the contra. No wonder, then, that
North America's prosecution's questions
with such reluctance that the judge finally
ruled, "It is like pulling teeth!"

It has always been a bit like yanking molars
to get the truth about Nicaragua from Ren-
gato's people. We secretly batted arms to the
Ayatollah and handled protocols to an army of
U.S. stateless men: sleep at leveling chases
and schools that Sandinistas. We showed Or-
tega had imposed such living standards although
we undermined the economy with a relentless
trade embargo. We called the society a police
state and, when Ortega scheduled elections,
we took credit ourselves.

Here we show a schoolchild victory. On April
25, Daniel Ortega will relinquish his office to
Chomorro. To help assure free elections, Pres-
ident Bush proposes \$300 million in aid for
Nicaragua and a halt to the trade boycott—
measures that, had they been approved years
ago, might have killed Ortega towards the
West and saved Nicaragua from a plague of
suffring and death.

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contra war, but who said democracy comes
easy? Certainly not Ronald Reagan. Not El
Lionel Alamo or El Presidente or (the North
Threat) integral firm know there can be no
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Phil Bruning is a writer with Scripps in New York.

MACLEAN'S/APRIL 3, 1990 11

CRISIS ON THE LAND

FARM CLOSURES, DROUGHT AND THE WHIFF OF SCANDAL PLAGUE THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The grim joke in a telling sign of the mood of many Saskatchewan residents. The question is, "What is the difference between East Germany and Saskatchewan?" The answer: "You can still take the train out of East Germany." That piece of black humor making the rounds in Regina is directed in part at Ottawa's recent Via Rail cutbacks that its principal target is Saskatchewan's battered farm economy, which is struggling under the combined pressure of debt, drought and depressed world prices for grain. And last week, at the latest of several high-profile pronouncements on the mounting farm crisis, a beleaguered Premier Grant Devine played with his fellow Conservatives in Ottawa to come to the rescue of his province. The province, in a resolution backed by the Saskatchewan legislature, asked Ottawa for \$400 million in relief by mid-April to allow farmers to place their crops—and another \$400 million in subsidies to be paid out in the fall. Devine's answer: "The federal government now has a responsibility like it has never had before to stand up for the farmers of Saskatchewan."

In a rare display of bipartisanism, the New Democratic Party opposition in the legislature joined forces with Devine's Tories to endorse that request. But, with a provincial election expected within the next year, that spirit of unity is unlikely to last. Indeed, Ottawa's response may well decide not only the economic future of Saskatchewan farmers, but the political fate of Devine's government. For months, the provincial Tories have been rocked by a combination of bad economic news and a string of scandals, including criminal charges against two officials of the government-owned Saskatchewan Transportation Co. accused of accepting \$50,000 in kickbacks—money that was allegedly to be used in the next provincial election. Recent opinion polls indicate how far

Devine's political star has faded since the lively spring of 1985, when his Tories won 57 of the legislature's 64 seats to ouster Alex Blaney's New Democrats out of office. The latest poll, conducted between Feb. 7 and Feb. 15 by the Angus Reid Group, showed the tide enjoying 54 per cent of support among divided voters, compared with 37 per cent for the Tories and nine per cent for the Liberals.

Devine, who also acts as his province's agriculture minister, is seeking federal intervention similar to the \$1-billion aid package in early 1987 for Prairie farmers hit by depressed grain prices and two years of drought. That package was announced by Ottawa to the order of the campaign for the last Saskatchewan election on Oct. 30, 1986, and political observers credited it with helping Devine's Tories secure their second consecutive majority government. But while federal Agriculture Minister Donald Manzocchi has promised to announce a relief package for farmers by early April, officials in his office warned that the federal focus on reducing the budget deficit places new constraints on Ottawa's largesse. Still one answer is: "The billion-dollar days are over."

That is small comfort to Saskatchewan's cash-strapped farmers, many of whom are losing their livelihood. According to federal statistics, 168 Saskatchewan farms went bankrupt last year alone, up from 115 the year before and more than triple the failure rate in 1983, a drought year. Many more face a similar fate, according to Leroy Laroze, a vice-president of the 68,000-member Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Inc. But Laroze indicated that up to a quarter of Saskatchewan's 68,000 farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy. Said Laroze: "We get phone calls every day from guys out there who say that, unless they get assistance of government aid, their bankers won't talk to them and they need money to send their crops."

Several factors underlie the farmers' woes. Two years of drought have led to low grain yields. At the same time, grain prices collapsed for farmers in the United States and Europe have helped to depress world grain prices. The effects are being felt throughout the Sas-



Devine: demanding that Ottawa stand up for farmers

katchewan economy, as ranchers leave the troubled province in increasing numbers to find work elsewhere. An estimated 17,000 man hours are out of the province last year than moved in. As a result, Saskatchewan's population this year is expected to drop below the one-million mark for the first time since 1964.

But Devine has signalled clearly that he is not ready to give up the reins of government without a fight. On March 5, the premier made a rare 15-minute address on prime-time television across the province. Warning viewers that the world was "declaring economic war on Saskatchewan," Devine said his government

had to take serious steps. Among them: reeling a province-tax rebate and scrapping subsidies for house improvements in order to raise an estimated \$250 million that would be easily used to help debt-ridden farmers. Then, at the House speech that opened the spring session of the legislature last week, Devine unveiled a plan to permit Saskatchewan contractors to open provincially backed banks to encourage local businesses to invest in the development of their own towns. He also unveiled plans for a committee of 100 independent Saskatchewan residents that will advise the government on policy priorities for the 1990s—a process Devine dubbed "Consultation Saskatchewan."

Devine was expected to flesh out his strategy for coping with the farm crisis in the

intensive the province's laws into French at little expense. The software's viability was never proven, and the disastrous company shut down in November. Meanwhile, two top-ranked executives of the province-owned Saskatchewan Transportation Co. are scheduled to be arraigned at a Dallas court this week on bribery and conspiracy charges. Donald Gault and Gerald Lowry are charged with accepting \$60,000 in kickbacks in connection with their negotiations to buy 11 new buses from Toronto-based Eagle Bus Manufacturing Inc. No agents said they had videotapes of an Eagle official claiming that the kickback money would be used for political purposes in the next provincial election. Provincial Tory officials have vigorously denied that allegation, and both



Rural grain elevator: 'guys out there say their bankers won't talk to them'

resignedly budget to be presented on March 29. But that disclaimer will likely have more bad economic news. Last year, in a budget spelling out its plans to spend \$4.3 billion, the government forecast a deficit for 1989-1990 of \$226 million. By Feb. 23, the deficit forecast had become \$296 million—a fact the government blamed on high interest rates, the continued drought and a record number of house fires.

Adding to Devine's troubles is the persistent whiff of scandal. Late last year, the government wrote off a \$5.5-million investment in GapLink, a company that had claimed to possess computer software that could be used to

erase and Lowry have issued statements claiming they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

With Devine on the defensive, the opposition NDP is playing eager to hit the headlines. Following last week's throne speech, party leader Roy Romanow accused Devine of "an absolute abdication of leadership." Added Romanow: "He needs an election." But until there is some dramatic change in his province's failing fortunes, that is one challenge Devine may want to postpone as long as possible.

BRIAN BIRCHMAN with JONN HOSWE and DALE ESKER in Regina

National Notes

FORGIVING A DEBT

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Conservative backbenchers broke off state meetings in Indianapolis, Indiana, that his government will forgive the \$240-million Canadian debt that their countries owe Canada. Mulroney also announced a \$100-million aid program for the University of the West Indies and \$2.5 million for impact investments in the region.

A NEW LOOK AT REFUGEES

Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall ruled out an amnesty to clear up the backlog of about 100,000 refugee claimants in Canada. But, in response to a Federal Court ruling that entries used to count refugees were too narrow, McDougall said officers would use wider humanitarian and compassionate standards in dealing with claimants, including 15,000 who have already been rejected under narrower guidelines.

GST FUBAR?

Conservative MP Donald Boudreau, chairman of the House of Commons finance committee, sharply misled public hearings on the government's proposed seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax after a witness 35-hour filibuster staged by the NDP. Boudreau's answer was the GST bill back to the Senate for Concurrence for third and final reading.

MATRICULANT BACKLASH

Calgary lawyer Ronald Grier, former chairman of an Alberta government task force on tolerance and understanding, said that Canada is becoming more racist partly as a result of multicultural policies that isolate minority groups.

FISHERIES APPEAL

The Fisheries Council of Canada, an organization representing East Coast processors, called on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to announce his efforts to stop salmon exports overloading by foreign fleets outside Canada's 200-mile limit. A report released by the council said that the overfishing "is depleting stocks to dangerously low levels."

OFFENDING COMICS

Karen Mock, a doctor at the Jewish service organization Than Beth Chaim, said that the January issue of the Reader's Digest comic book contained scenes of anti-Semitism reminiscent of Nazi propaganda. In a letter of complaint to the Rev. John O'Hara, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Mock objected to the depiction of a postman telling a rabbi that "his sect defiles that place."

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COVER

TWO VISIONS OF CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK'S
PROPOSAL FOR
A 'COMPANION'
ACCORD FINDS A
MIXED RECEPTION

With his rapid-fire speaking style, he took New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna just six minutes to read the two resolutions into the legislative record. But his words appeared to shatter the political figures that had gripped the national debate over the contentious Meech Lake constitutional accord for months. Surrounded by the reserved Victorian elegance of the legislative chamber at Fredericton, McKenna first introduced a motion to adopt the Meech Lake accord. But he made New Brunswick's ratification conditional upon support from other provinces for his second resolution, a so-called companion accord, which, among other things, was aimed at

strengthening the original agreement's protection of linguistic minorities. Then, in a strong and at times emotional speech, McKenna said that the new proposals would serve as a "basis for resolution of the current impasse." Said McKenna: "What we need now are strong hands and real people and an agreement of determination to find an accommodation." With that, the 42-year-old premier sat out across the country in a daunting search for a solution to Canada's escalating constitutional crisis. The early responses were not entirely encouraging. But in proposing a way out of the Meech Lake deadlock, McKenna found many allies—and some tangible support. In Halifax, Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan endorsed McKenna's resolution and introduced his own ver-



McKenney, Pettigrew (above left) with McKenna after breakfast: approvals from six other provinces might be enough

sion for passage in the provincial legislature, which has Conservative party control. And in Toronto, Ontario's David Peterson indicated he was also prepared to introduce a similar resolution into that province's legislature.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that McKenna's suggestions should be examined seriously—but stopped well short of embracing them. Still, in a rare balanced address to the nation, Mulroney announced that he would introduce McKenna's companion resolution in the House of Commons this week so that it could be used as a talking horse across the country by an all-party committee of 15, who were given until May 18 to make their report—30 days before the agreed deadline for approval of the Meech Lake accord by all 10 provinces. The presence of the four western provinces, meanwhile, compromised their own task force of officials—which was to hold its first meeting this week—to examine New Brunswick's initiative.

WAVE: But by week's end, it seemed unlikely that McKenna's companion piece to Meech Lake would prove to be enough by itself to resolve the stalemate over the original document. As the provinces reacted to the new proposal with conflicting views, it was left to Mulroney and former prime minister Pierre Trudeau to set the two fundamentally differing trends of the nation. On a close-city tour to promote a new book, Trudeau declared, "Canadians have to make up their minds. Do they want a loose confederation of provinces which means curtailing of the provincial governments—or do they want a real country with a real government?" (page 21). In an interview address to the country, Mulroney declared: "A strong federal government—working with strong provincial governments—is in fact what makes Canada work. Meech Lake gives all provinces, big and small, an equal say in amendments to important national institutions."

The stark differences of view that remain over the country's constitutional future quickly became amplified as other political leaders reacted to McKenna's proposal. The presence of Manitoba and Newfoundland, who also oppose the accord in its current form, pointedly observed that McKenna's resolution did not meet some of their greatest concerns. Newfoundland's Liberal Premier Clyde Wells said that he was not encouraged by Mulroney's response to McKenna, but warned that Quebec and other provinces would have to be open-minded about changes to the accord.

Manitoba's Conservative Premier Gary Filmon, who leads a minority government, added in particular that the McKenna plan did not address concerns about the formula for making substantial changes in the makeup and selection of the Senate. The two Manitoba opposition leaders also agree that Senate reform,



Filmon: 'unacceptable'

which they favor, would be much more difficult to achieve under the accord's requirement of unanimous approval of all 10 provinces than under the current requirement—approval by seven provinces representing at least 50 per cent of the population. Still Filmon: "The Prime Minister is still asking Manitoba to pass Meech now and fix it later. That type of proposal is unacceptable."

'Gripped': In Quebec, both new initiatives met strong opposition from Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa and Parti Québécois opposition leader Jacques Parizeau. For his part, Bourassa said that McKenna had opened the way for the two other dissenting provinces to demand even more changes to the accord. Reiterating his refusal to negotiate any further constitutional commitments until Meech Lake is ratified, Bourassa warned that any negotiation agreement reached without Quebec's participation would amount to "an anti-Quebec strategy" on the part of the rest of the country. And Parizeau warned that Quebec was being "gripped again" by a gang-up of Ottawa and the other provinces—a reminder of the negotiations among the federal government and nine provinces that led to the 1982 Constitution being signed without Quebec's participation. In Toronto at week's end, Mulroney stated that Quebec had been isolated.

Still, McKenna's move gave the accord's proponents at least some cause for optimism last week. The resolution was written by New Brunswick officials, who put the finishing touches to the final draft only three days before McKenna's speech to the legislature. But the document was the product of weeks of discussion between New Brunswick officials and their counterparts in Ottawa and Ontario. McKenna

had been isolated. Still, McKenna's move gave the accord's proponents at least some cause for optimism last week. The resolution was written by New Brunswick officials, who put the finishing touches to the final draft only three days before McKenna's speech to the legislature. But the document was the product of weeks of discussion between New Brunswick officials and their counterparts in Ottawa and Ontario. McKenna

MULRONEY AND TRUDEAU OFFERED TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE FUTURE

insisted that his resolution did not echo the original Meech Lake second, leaving intact such contentious clauses as the one that recognizes Quebec as a "distinct society." Instead, he insisted, his compromise document, entirely added to the original agreement in order to satisfy some of its antagonists—essentially, for instance, the constitutional equality of the sexes. But the New Brunswick premier artfully addressed another criticism of the original

English-speaking minority, arguing that the province should have an unshared ability to regulate language and culture. And even Bousquet's top advisers worried that the step might be perceived by francophone Quebecers as a setback on the new-minority language issue. For his part, Mulroney refused to comment directly on the substance of the New Brunswick initiative. Although federal officials had helped script the document, the *Times* ap-



Wells meeting reporters at St. John's; Trudeau at Toronto high school; promoting a book

peared that he would. Said Mulroney: "I will be the judge of what is a necessary level of negotiation." But in other provinces, too, critics, including Ontario's Patterson, who met McKenna over breakfast in Toronto on Friday morning, McKenna suggested that the support of all other provinces might meet his criteria.

McKenna's most contentious suggestion, however, was a clause that would empower Ottawa to promote the linguistic duality of Canada. According to the New Brunswick premier, that provision was designed to address fears that Meech Lake offered inadequate protection for Canada's minority language groups—including his own province's 225,000 French-speaking residents. But McKenna's proposal was immediately denounced in Quebec by Pélissier as a measure that would allow Ottawa to promote English in the province. Indeed, successive Quebec governments have opposed unilateral federal support for the province's

peered determined to clarify the Meech Lake truce with New Brunswick. "I have not endorsed Mr. McKenna's proposals," Mulroney told reporters in Toronto. But the Prime Minister did try to add momentum to the shuffling of positions on Meech by delivering a 12-minute speech on national television—only his third such address since coming to office. Seated in his parliamentary office in Ottawa's Langevin Building and flanked by family portraits, Mulroney delivered an address that was long on evocations of national unity but offered no specific new solutions to the Meech Lake impasse. "This is not a constitutional problem, nor is it a debate among politicians," he told viewers. "This is above all a question of whether the national will be true to the legacy of tolerance and generosity of spirit in which this country was built."

But Mulroney added that it was too soon to convene a constitutional conference with the

other provinces. And he indicated that McKenna's compromise resolution—perhaps expanded by additions from other provinces—did not have to be passed before June 23, the accepted deadline for Meech Lake to be ratified or die. That suggestion alarmed many of the accord's detractors. Said Manitoba Star Leader Gary Doer: "The Prime Minister has not moved one inch. It's a still take it or leave it before June 23."

Dead? In fact, Doer was not the only Manitoba politician who doubted predictions of a breakthrough on Meech Lake last week. All three party leaders in the province blamed Ottawa for a flurry of speculation that Filmon and Doer were preparing to break with Liberal Leader Jeanne Carstairs to support a modified version

of McKenna's compromise agreement. "My position is the three-party position," said Filmon, whose minority Tory government is running neck and neck with the Liberals in the polls. For his part, Carstairs said that she doubted that Filmon would take the political risk of supporting an amended Meech Lake in a province where the agreement is unpopular. "I am still the leader best identified with the fight against Meech," she told *Manitoba's*. "Even Tories will say that Filmon is dead meat if he backs off on Meech Lake." Added Doer: "Ottawa's tactics are clumsy and counterproductive to getting Meech done." The NDP leader noted that any one of the Manitoba parties could now easily filibuster any resolution debate in the Manitoba legislature past the June 23 deadline.

As well, any deal that excludes Carstairs would almost certainly not be acceptable to Newfoundland's Wells. Graduates of the same



law class at Dalhousie University, Wells and Carstairs are old-school and mulls on constitutional questions. And Wells acted decisively last week to sidestep his opposition to Meech—and his disassociation with the New Brunswick initiative. One day after McKenna tabled his proposals and 201 hours before Mulroney's televised address, Wells tabled his own resolution in the Newfoundland House of Assembly. If passed, it would rescind his predecessor's 1985 ratification of Meech Lake and

Wells vowed that, if Newfoundland eventually became the last holdout against the accord, he would approve the agreement anyway only if a majority of Newfoundlanders or a majority of Canadians endorsed Meech Lake in a referendum. And Wells's objections to Meech—mainly his insistence on moving the distant society clause out of the body of the constitution and into the preamble to diminish its legal import—were certain to be extremely difficult to meet in a compromise agreement. Said Wells: "I am

prepared to look at any kind of reasonable proposal that has a chance of success. But what I have seen so far is out at all practical."

In Quebec, Bousquet's hard-line opposition to attaching new conditions to Meech Lake is driven by internal party polls, which show that compromise would leave the Quebec Liberal party with deep political damage. Indeed, Quebec politicians of all stripes asked a poll conducted by the *Montreal* published in *Ottawa* on March 7, which showed that if Quebecers were asked again today, as they were in the 1980 referendums, whether they would give their government a mandate to negotiate "sovereignty-association" with Canada, 67.5 per cent would now vote in favor (compared with just 40.4 per cent in 1980).

The persistent gulf driving Meech Lake's critics and its supporters left some observers cynical about the upcoming parliamentary hearings. As well, Mulroney faced the increasingly difficult task of calming his Quebec critics, many of whom were furious with the Prime Minister's decision to introduce McKenna's resolution in the House.

Trust: But supporters of Meech Lake took some consolation from the fact that new discussions have begun on how to arrive at an accord that, until last week, appeared to be dying a long death. Said one Tory: "It is really a debate among the new provincials rather than Quebec about whether or they can buy into a new deal that does cut across the line one. If they can agree, then they will have to trust Bousquet to put their own Meech Lake in place."

That remains a daunting challenge. But even if the positions in all cities remained as firmly entrenched as ever, some federal officials were heartened by the truce in verbal hostilities between Ottawa and Wells. At last November's First Ministers' conference in Ottawa, Wells bitterly denounced Ottawa for failing even to talk to him about his concerns. Said one federal official at the time: "We surely did not want to give him the impression that we were prepared to negotiate."

By contrast, Ottawa's two top Meech negotiators, Interprovincial Relations Minister Senator Lowell Murray and cabinet secretary for federal-provincial relations Norman Spence, visited Wells at his home in St. John's last week. In the company of Wells's wife, Elaine, and Deborah Coyne, the province's constitutional adviser, the group dined on salmon and raised about the impasse. "It was the first time I felt good about the concerns of Newfoundland being discussed," Wells told *Manitoba's*. And by the end of the meal, Wells had agreed to consider Ottawa's request that the province make a presentation in the accord to the Council's committee.

The most solid of a social evening came a short time later, however, as a deeply divisive political battle. But, in view of the Meech Lake accord's tenuous prospects for survival, it was a rare and welcome departure.

BRUCE WALLACE with **LISA SAN DIEGO** on Ottawa and **GLAY ALLAN** on Quebec

PREMIER ON THE MOVE

A SEARCH FOR NATIONAL PRINCIPLES

It has nearly north-four stars in Toronto's venerable Royal York Hotel, Frank McKenna, 48, was explaining the importance of brokering the deal over the Meech Lake constitutional accord. The country's youngest premier was in Toronto last week on a cross-country tour to promote a package of proposals he had introduced into the New Brunswick legislature a day earlier in the hopes of saving the accord. But as McKenna noted the merits of his plan, former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was delivering a very different message in the hotel's ornate Concert Hall 10 floors below, articulating in biting terms why Meech Lake should not proceed. It was a conciliatory but not the normally self-assured McKenna acknowledging his discontent: "I'm at variance on this issue with a person I've respected a great deal."

Politics: McKenna went on to credit Trudeau with shaping his own belief that Canada needs a strong central government and limit on the power of provinces. But now, "Canadians have to look for new generations of leaders to solve the current constitutional crisis," he said. And in his wide-ranging organizations over the getting to Meech Lake, McKenna is clearly emerging as one of the political faces of this new generation.

He is also one of the most politically secure. In 1985, McKenna's Liberals ended 17 years of Conservative rule in New Brunswick by sweeping all 54 seats in the legislature. Two years later, the premier achieved a remarkable personal approval rating of more than 90 per cent in provincial polls. And although he was one at Meech Lake's earliest critics, McKenna is now getting his considerable political capital behind his bid to rescue the struggling accord. As a result, many now constructively acknowledge that respect the McKenna's demerit. "He has just started the discussion on Meech Lake," observed *Fredericton businessman and prominent Tory Fred Burrows*, adding, "You have got to admire Mr. McKenna."

A son of a carpenter, McKenna may have come naturally with McKenna's upbringing. The son of a dairy farmer in Acadia (population 250), 90 km northwest of Saint John, he shared the chores as a youth with his five sisters and two



McKenna: business-savvy and a hard negotiator

brothers (one of whom still operates the family farm). His family was so poor, he says, that the children wore hand-me-downs clothes sent by uncles in the United States. In his spare time, the young McKenna, the fourth child, practiced his hockey slapshot against the base—and on a plastic sled. "I feel bad to say my sister's legs so that she could be goalie and use it as a puck," he recalled with a sheepish grin. Indeed, McKenna's first entrance was to be a professional athlete. But, instead, he ended up in St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., in 1965, and graduated four years later with an honors BA in

political science. Then, he did graduate studies at that discipline for a year at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., before leaving the program early to study law at the University of New Brunswick.

Conflicts: In 1972, while still at law school, McKenna married Julie Paul, who had been a fellow-student at St. Francis Xavier. Her late father was a prominent Liberal organizer, but Paul's mother—about half his age—owned a chain of clothing stores—insured her daughter against marrying a man with political ambitions. Recalled McKenna: "Her mother did not enjoy the conflict between politics and family life at all." Despite those conflicts, in 1982 McKenna left an eight-year-old law practice in Charlottetown, N.B., to run successfully for a seat in the provincial legislature. Three years later, he captured the provincial Liberal leadership.

Since forming his government in 1987, McKenna has lived with his wife and three children—Robert, 17, Christine, 14, and James, 12—in a \$220,000 Princeton-style house, and his latest marital incident. And he says that he is still uncomfortable wearing new clothes. "My wife will buy a pair of shoes for me, and I'll just put them in the closet for a year," he said. For entertainment, he reads espionage novels and "anything to do with high-technology warfare." And he remains an active soccer player, jogging on most days and playing tennis every week. At the end of last week, his "Red Mace" hockey team—consisting of Liberal MPs and with McKenna playing centre—lost the ice to a game against a team of Quebec MPs. McKenna opened the game's scoring and scored two goals, but the Quebec team eventually defeated the New Brunswickers twice to five.

Members: In spite of their differences over Meech Lake, McKenna unabashedly described Trudeau as "one of my political heroes." But he added that legislating was also shaped by his mentors at Queen's, notably Prof. J. Alex Carey, one of Canada's most influential political scientists. Indeed, some observers find echoes of Carey's ideas in McKenna's approach to Meech Lake, and Queen's professor George Priddy ("Carey had a fundamental belief in the principles of accommodation and compromise as a democratic society. McKenna's Meech position is based on principles, but he also believes in compromise." Such foundations reinforce McKenna's claim to a prominent voice in a new generation of constitutional bargaining.

PAUL KADIELA



Trudeau greeting admirers in Ottawa: the aboriginal, the rose and the acrobatic wit

RETURN OF A GUNSLINGER

'CANADIANS HAVE TO MAKE UP THEIR MINDS'

Pierre Elliott Trudeau came back last week. The man who enraptured and enraptured the nation in prime minister said his retirement from politics in 1984 emerged from his old dream to visit the shores of Mount Royal. And for three hectic days, he demonstrated that gift for the 700 and whenever from the public eye had faded under the razor-sharp intellect on the sparkling, drama-filled personality that evoked him to spark the country's political life for a decade and a half. There was a shift of the old Trudeauism in the air as he travelled from Montreal to Ottawa and Toronto. All of the old trademarks were in place: the Gallic shrug, the growling stance, the frank red wax in the levels of the impeccably tailored suits, his wit, the acerbic wit—and the ability to recite a passage from memory, word for word. "I can say yesterday's news," he snarled before addressing crowds to the three cities. "They say I represent yesterday's ideas and values. All I can say about that is perhaps it's better than today's men, who have no ideas and no values."

The ostensible purpose of the trip was to sell

a book—and a vision of Canada that some argue may contradict his longer share. It is contained in a thick volume titled *Towards a Just Society: The Trudeau Vision*. The book is a collection of essays written by the former prime minister and former colleagues in the government as he directed the 1960s and 1980s.

But the evident target, although it occupies a mere three pages out of 494, was the Meech Lake accord. Trudeau took pains to deny that his tour had any motive other than to launch the book, which entails the accomplishments of the Trudeau years. "We're not riding to horse for a short-cut with the Meech Lake pact," he told several hundred high-school students crammed into the gymnasium at Toronto's Jarvis Collegiate Institute. But the protagonists rang below in the face of what transpired during his absence.

Bites: The trip was an actively played media blitz orchestrated by Senator Keith Dwyer, the strategist who handled the former prime minister's election campaign. Among the 120 journalists accredited to cover the affair were several from Europe and the United

States. There were two news conferences, three lengthy TV interviews, several long radio talks, three elegant receptions complete with champagne and drinks, and a televised hour-long session with a group of assorted high-school students. And Trudeau's details were not fading. Meech Lake dominated every session.

The tour was set from the very beginning. At the opening news conference in Montreal, Trudeau called for a referendum that would allow the people of Quebec to decide once and for all what kind of Canada they want, the kind mentioned in the Meech Lake constitutional accord or broken. "Canadians have to make up their minds," Trudeau said. "They must have a clear consideration of promises, which exist in every province of the provincial governments—no one they want a real country with a real government." Later that evening, he stood on a platform beneath the chandeliers in the Ottawa's hotel's grand ballroom and repeated the same message while several hundred elegantly tanned men and women waved white were and ruffled on his forehead. At his side stood the leading cadres of those he consistently referred to, "longer living at check," as "yesterday's men." Among them, Thomas Axworthy, co-chair of the book and Trudeau's former aide, Axworthy's brother Lloyd, and former Trudeau's cabinet ministers Marc Lalonde, Gérard Pelletier and Donald Johnston.

Stand: The former prime minister presented similarly emotional performances in Ottawa, before a packed news conference at the Ontario of the National Press Club and later in the ballroom of the Château Laurier. Trudeau welcomed them in the Liberal party he was led for not speaking out more forcefully against the Meech Lake accord. "I condemn those who say, 'It is unfair for an federal Liberals to wish our kind of Meech Lake—there's nothing we can do about it.' More of the same followed the next day in Toronto, both at Jarvis Collegiate and later that evening at the Concert Hall at the Royal York Hotel. "What do today's men stand for?" he asked the crowd. "Do they stand for tolerance, for a great Canada, for a multicultural society, for a strong central government to deal with strong provinces?"

Trudeau let the throng at the Royal York Hotel answer the question for themselves. But in his book, he made no attempt to let his own words be the last word directed to Meech Lake. Trudeau declares that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is "dismantling Canada for the benefit of the provinces." And the closing paragraph of the collection of essays, penned by Trudeau himself, asserts, "After, by now it is clear that, having a sharp and solidly change of course, our Great Nation is in the midst of reversing Canada toward peace and accommodation—the kind to be found in the graywolds of the '90s." Whether or not the assessment is accurate, it is a prospect that the man who stood at Canada's helm for 15 years does not welcome. And, in circumstances, Trudeau is unwilling to sit still on the banks of Mount Royal while it happens.

BARRY CAME in Montreal

IN DEFENCE OF THE ACCORD

TRUDEAU 'IS JUST A GUY SELLING A BOOK'

As the federal negotiator for the Meech Lake accord, Senator Louis Murray has crisscrossed the country in search of a resolution to the constitutional impasse. During an interview in his former Senate office last week, one day after Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's televised address to the nation, Murray asked Maclean's Ottawa Correspondent S. Roger Fallick to leave the room around noon while he received another telephone call. But, between calls, the minister of state for federal-provincial relations spoke candidly—and confidently—about developments surrounding the threatened constitutional accord.

Maclean's: Quebec insists that Meech Lake be passed at its. Manitoba and Newfoundland want that it be amended. What, then, can the New Brunswick component resolution accomplish?

Murray: New Brunswick has given us an approach. Meech Lake, plus Prime Minister Mulroney has given the country a process: a House of Commons committee. This will allow Premier Melnick to elaborate on his resolution and Newfoundland and Manitoba to add to it. The resolution is flexible enough for everyone. There is no gun at anyone's head. Quebec is saying, we're not going to discuss this until Meech Lake is passed. New Brunswick is saying we're not going to pass Meech Lake until we have some assurance how our component resolution will go. That's all right. What you're talking about here is a sequence.

Maclean's: Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa insists that the 11 proposals put forward by McGreeva could take as long as 20 years to pass. How do you see this?

Murray: I have no doubt that a lot of people are going to be heard. At the end of the day, the parliamentary committee is going to sort this out. Meech Lake, then, what improvements should be made immediately, [those] what can be dealt with later. This is the only process I can see that holds a real chance of success.

Maclean's: The government once described the Meech Lake accord as a smaller unit, not a common law changed. The Prime Minister now says that Meech is imperfect and that it is time for imagination. What has changed, and why?

Murray: To say it is a machine with us not to say it is perfect. No one ever said it was perfect. We decided in 1982 to get Quebec back to the table. There was no reason to expect that we would solve the question of aboriginal self-government, or minority-



Murray: 'Candidate must a solution'

rights, or Senate reform. So, on, it isn't perfect. Premier McGreeva is attempting to find some way to make it more acceptable. Maclean's: Also damaging is Trudeau's 'No in fact' yesterday's man, or does he articulate the concerns of many Canadians, on the polls suggest?

Murray: My early assessment of his intervention in the past week was that it was not very effective. What he is really doing is trying to defend his own record. His opposition to Meech Lake is in line with his very doctrinaire, rigid attitude towards the governing of Canada. I think it is clear that he has no following in Quebec. I don't think he has much of a following elsewhere. He is just a guy selling a book. Maclean's: Trudeau has said that talk of separation in Quebec, if Meech is not ratified, is a bluff. For Clark means the cheque of terrorism and looks in the street. Which to you is

closer to the reality of the mood of Quebec?

Murray: Joe Clark was only reacting as of history. The threat of separation is not a bluff. And Trudeau knows it.

Maclean's: Does the federal government not feel nervous by referring to extremists?

Murray: I realize that people do not like to hear some of the things Brian Mulroney has had to tell them in the past six weeks. But he would be failing terribly in his duty to the country if he did not say them. The Prime Minister is trying to counter the truly divisions and irresponsible actions of people like [Liberal leadership candidate] Jean Chretien who say that Meech Lake could fail without consequences. The possibility of Quebec separation becoming the mainstream is there. I don't expect that the vast majority of Canadians read those polls or necessarily scrutinize what is being written or said. But it is useful to me that it is up to the political leadership of the country to tell people what is going on.

Maclean's: A new time being said there dips is that people are 'bleeding out'. Canadians are angry, confused and frustrated. Much of that anger is directed at Ottawa's handling of the negotiations. Is that fair?

Murray: If they are 'bleeding out', it's not because they are frustrated and angry and confused. Canadians see the dangers of constitutional deadlock. They are concerned about the danger at parts of this country being apart from each other. They want a solution to this. Maclean's: What is the federal government prepared to do if there is no resolution to the impasse before June 23?

Murray: The politics of it are that it will be a long time before we will have the opportunity to negotiate a constitutional settlement in this country. We would have to find a way to live with a constitutional deadlock and all the political, psychological and economic consequences of that. Maclean's: Is there any consideration being given to inviting an extension of the June 23 deadline?

Murray: June 23 seems to us because that is the way the amending formula of 1982 were written and changed. Changing it would take the unanimous consent of Ottawa and all the provinces.

Maclean's: Can you see that thing done in deep negotiations on the table, to keep it going?

Murray: No.

Maclean's: What then, can be done?

Murray: We're not drawing up do-or-die scenarios. We're looking to get Meech Lake done.

Maclean's: And what are your hopes?

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PREACHING A POPULIST VISION

PRESTON MANNING GOES NATIONAL

For a man with outsize convictions on a host of issues, it was a rare moment of reassessment. Throughout his first major foray east of his Alberta power base, federal Reform Party leader Preston Manning preached the March Laker accord all but dead. As he told an audience of Rotarians in Halifax last Tuesday, "It's finished—and Ottawa will be the last to know." But, within days, the sudden onset of movement over March Laker led the bespectacled son of former Alberta Social Credit premier Ernest Manning to reconsider. In Fredericton, the day after New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna tabled new constitutional proposals, Manning, 47, acknowledged that the accord might share all survivors. But if that happened, he said, public opposition to March Laker "would drive thousands into our arms."

In fact, in his home province of Alberta, the 20-year-old Reform Party already poses a serious challenge to both the provincial and federal Conservatives. Last year, it saw its first MP, Deborah Grey, elected as a legislator. Then, last October, the Reform Party's Stanley Whitson won Alberta's unprecedented Senate nomination election. Since then, the party's popularity has increased as it has demanded Senate reform and opposed Ottawa's controversial Goods and Services Tax. Recent public opinion polls in Alberta have placed the Reform Party ahead of the three mainstream federal parties, while showing that voters would also give the party a clear preference at the provincial level if it decided to compete in that arena. And with last week's Atlantic Canada tour, part of a 12-day tour that began in Manitoba on March 12, Manning was clearly testing the waters for a transformation of his party from a regional phenomenon into a national presence.

Sparks: But after attracting substantial audiences in Manitoba and Northern and eastern Ontario, Manning's Atlantic Canada appearances were largely overshadowed by last week's constitutional developments. "We're used to this," said Manning philosophically. "We're not a front-page story in very many places anyway." Still, although audiences were sparse (drawing hardly 20 meetings at sports clubs, in Legion halls and university lecture rooms, many of those who did come out were clearly attracted to Manning's soft-spoken blend of populism and conservatism. A few even paid his growing ranks

of followers. At one Halifax meeting, about half of the 30 people in attendance stood up to pay the \$10 fee for a party membership. Among them was Silvia Stabile, a former mayor of Dartmouth, N.S. Stabile, 31, has never been as disgruntled with a federal

having a position and sticking to it. With Mr. Mulroney, they don't see any future at all."

But Manning, who ignored Quebec on his tour, attempted to distance his party from such virulently anti-French groups as the Confederation of Regions Party, which has developed a strong presence in New Brunswick. Instead, Manning plainly hoped to persuade his audience that his party had deep political roots in a long Canadian tradition of reform, stretching from the time of Nova Scotia's grandfather Joseph Howe to the Depression-era Social Credit and CCF parties. In fact, many attending Manning's appearances were clearly hungry for an direct attack on official bilingualism. But although Manning did state his belief that the English-French duality of the country entrenched at the March Laker accord was untenable, he added that public services should be offered in a second language "where numbers warrant"—although not necessarily in French or English. And he argued that Quebec should remain



Manning (right) meets Rotarians in Halifax seeking a national presence

government as I have with this one."

For his part, Manning left his audiences with a clear message. Canada, he said, was doomed to "stumble into the 21st century" if it doesn't get its house in order. Among the elements contributing to the country's decline, according to Manning, Ottawa's uncontrolled spending, the fact that too many MPs represented their parties' interests and not those of their constituents—and the March Laker accord. Indeed, Manning suggested that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is now led as even lower regard in Western Canada than was former prime minister Pierre Trudeau. "Trudeau's vision was very different from what we wanted," he noted, "but the West respected him for

"a culturally aware openness" within Canada. Last week's constitutional developments and the possibility that negotiations may yet lead to passage of March Laker also weighed on Manning. For one thing, he argued, the accord's stipulation that all 10 provinces must agree on constitutional changes would make his cherished goal of Senate reform all but impossible. "The West would get nowhere," he noted. "So then what do you do?" Indeed, in spite of the prospect that ratification of March Laker would give his party an electoral boost, it was clearly a benefit that Preston Manning would rather do without.

GLEN ALLEN in Fredericton



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A WAR OF NERVES



Landbergis hatching in Vilnius: 'The ghost of Stalin is walking the Kremlin'

After a chilly war of words between Moscow and the breakaway republic of Lithuania, Mikhail Gorbachev turned up the heat last week. In a special decree on March 21, the Soviet leader ordered the confiscation of all firearms in the republic, whose legislature unilaterally declared independence on March 11, and he also imposed new controls over travel permits into Lithuania. If residents refused to turn in their guns, Gorbachev warned, Soviet armor and army troops would "reopen their conflict." The next day, 10 Soviet armored personnel carriers and five army trucks rolled through Vilnius. Then, in the predawn darkness on March 24, a heavy Soviet convoy, which Lithuanian witnesses numbered at about 100 tanks, trucks and armored personnel carrying at least 1,000 troops, rumbled through the heart of the capital to a suburban army base. Said Vytautas Landsbergis, the republic's president: "The ghost of Stalin is walking the Kremlin."

For leaders of Lithuania, which the Soviet Union barely entered in 1940, the government's decree and show of force had an ominous ring. The republic's parliamentarians, several of whom observed the column of tanks and troop carriers suit passed within about 1.08

GORBACHEV STEPS UP THE PRESSURE ON LITHUANIA TO TRY TO STOP THE REBEL REPUBLIC'S SECESSION

ms of the legislature, noted shortly before that event for a resolution that would transfer power to Lithuania's disavowed representative in Washington, Stepa Staskevicius, in case of a Soviet assault or their own arrests. In fact, Gorbachev has reportedly said that he will not use military might to bring Lithuania into line. And some analysts claimed that last week's assault-forging was simply hard-line posturing by a politician who desperately alternates between conciliations and concessions to try to wean down opponents. Said Lithuanian politician, Algys Cekuolis: "This is a war of nerves, and I have a feeling that Moscow is losing." In

Washington, where U.S. officials, in a transparent effort not to undermine Gorbachev, have in the past declined comment on the Lithuanian issue, President George Bush expressed open concern. Urging the two sides to negotiate, Bush told a news conference, "Any attempt to coerce or intimidate or forcibly intervene against the Lithuanian people is bound to backfire."

But Gorbachev continued to step up the pressure. As well as the military deployments, Soviet helicopters dropped anti-independence leaflets over Vilnius. Moscow cancelled travel into the republic by foreign correspondents and ordered two diplomats from the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad to leave Lithuania. Earlier, Gorbachev had sent a telegram to Landsbergis urging abandonment of unilateral self-defense acts, which the Lithuanians have been forming since their declaration of independence.

Western observers say that Gorbachev's strong stance is based on his fear that Lithuania's efforts will inspire other republics to do likewise. In fact elections on March 18, voters in the neighboring Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia elected large numbers of pro-independence deputies. Each republic are scheduled to hold a second round of voting on April 1, and analysts say that they could well elect a majority of deputies willing to follow Lithuania's lead towards complete sovereignty. Independence-minded forces have also been gaining ground in the republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldavia. Declared Vyacheslav Lukash, a deputy editor with the liberal weekly *Moskovskiy Novosti*: "It is clear that Lithuania is the trail balloon."

Intensification towards Moscow and the ruling Communist party is evident elsewhere, as well. Last week, voters in the country's three largest cities, Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine as capital of Kiev, elected non-Communist, reform-oriented majorities. In Moscow, a locally organized reform movement called Democratic Russia easily defeated competing Communist candidates and won 980 of the 460 seats on Moscow's city council.

For Lithuanians, even such a potentially inflexible occurrence would not be enough. Recent voting has shown that now-overwhelming support of Lithuania's 3.1 million residents reject independence, that the manner and speed with which the republic moved have aroused anger in Moscow. Last week, a group of hard-line Supreme Soviet deputies calling themselves Soyuz (Unity) demanded that Gor-



Soviet interior ministry troops for Lithuania, an ominous show of force

bachev impose direct Kremlin rule on the republic. One Soyuz member, Gregory Novoslov, said that Lithuania's efforts were "very dangerous." Some legislators argued that the Soviet army should be sent into the republic to enforce order.

Meanwhile, Lithuanians who had been elected to the Supreme Soviet said that they do not

plan to attend any more sessions because they no longer consider themselves part of the Soviet Union. Said Cekuolis, an elected member: "It is a foreign legislature, not ours." But he and others acknowledged that they regard the independence declaration as only a starting point towards complete negotiations with Moscow. "It is essential for both sides," said Cekuolis, "that we maintain good relations over the long run."

Even if Moscow agrees to principles of Lithuania's independence, the two sides will have to resolve such issues as membership of Soviet government enterprises in Lithuania and what share the republic would assume of the Soviet Union's estimated \$450-billion budget deficit. Gorbachev has already said that Lithuania would have to pay \$40 billion as the price of its independence. Lithuania counters that they would demand huge reparations for ecological and "moral" damage caused by the Soviets since the 1940s—had a military age.

At the same time, many Soviet officials were openly uneasy last week by reports that Lithuanian legislators were preparing a bill that would ban anti-independence statements in public. Legislators confirmed the existence of the bill but said that it was unlikely to pass. As they move closer to home, many concerns Lithuanians serving in the Soviet armed forces. Army officials acknowledge that hundreds of Lithuanian conscripts have left their posts, and they have threatened to send troops into the republic to arrest the deserters. But Lithuanian political leaders say that they will offer the military protection because they should not be obliged to serve in a "foreign" army.

The reforms issue only compounds the problems between the two sides. Lithuanian government statistics estimate that there are about 30,000 guns in the republic. And although Gen. Gintautas Tuckauskas, a Lithuanian who commands the republic's volunteer anti-aircraft agency, said that he would comply with Gorbachev's order by handing over weapons under his control, some Lithuanians

criticized what they would refuse to cooperate. Gorbachev's decision to focus on firearms, and a Moscow-based *Novosti* columnist, appeared "themselves to make the other side look desperate and irresponsible." But Lithuanian leaders expressed a different concern. The decree, and Landsbergis, could be perceived as forced "only by brutal military force." If that is the case, the tiny republic has staked its future on a high-stakes gamble offering either triumph—or possible tragedy.

ANTHONY WILSON SMITH in Moscow

World Notes

NAMIBIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Tens of thousands of young Namibians danced in the streets of the capital, Windhoek, to celebrate their independence after more than a century of colonial rule—first by imperial Germany and, since 1915, by neighboring South Africa. President Sam Nujoma, the 60-year-old leader of the former guerrilla South West Africa People's Organization, and his cabinet were installed in solemn ceremonies by the Secretary General Juvier Fiver de Olliver.

PERNS LOOKS FOR PARTNERS

Israeli President Chaim Herzog chose Likud Party leader Shimon Peres to try to form a new coalition government. The 15-month-old national unity government of Likud Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir collapsed on March 15 after a non-confidence vote over Shamir's refusal to accept U.S.-proposed Israeli-Palestinian talks on elections in an occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Peres, 66, has until April 16 to win support from among four ultra-orthodox religious parties that hold the balance of power in the 120-seat Israeli parliament.

MARCOS ON TRIAL

Imelda Marcos, the widow of former Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos, flew to New York City from Manila to Hawaii to stand trial on fraud charges. Marcos is accused of looting the Philippine treasury at least \$346 million by the U.S. restitute. The trial is expected to last several months.

AN EXPLOSIVE REVELATION

On a visit to London, Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel disclosed that his country's previous Communist rulers expelled 1,000 tons of Soviet explosives to Libya. Security experts say that the Czechoslovakian-made plastic explosives have been used in a number of terrorist attacks, including the 1985 bombing of a Pan American Boeing 747 over London. Security, which killed all 258 people aboard the airplane and 11 on the ground.

BOSTON ART THEFT

In the biggest art robbery in U.S. history, two thieves posing as police officers overpowered security guards in Boston's Fenella Street Gardner Museum and made off with 23 priceless masterpieces, including works by Rembrandt and Vermeer. The museum offered a reward of \$1.2 million, underwritten by police officials, for the safe return of the artworks, which were not insured.

A bitter blood feud

Angry mobs attack ethnic Hungarians

He was held in a hole of the Romanian revolution. A Protestant minister, Rev. László Tóth, spoke out defiantly against the forced assimilation of his country's estimated 2.5-million ethnic Hungarian minority, and his voice inspired Romanians to rise up and overthrow the Communist regime of Nicolae Ceaușescu last December. But last week, as Tóth's met with government leaders in the United States and Canada, extremist Romanian nationalists had already broken him a beating and called for his death. At the same time, Romanian mobs attacked ethnic Hungarians in the Transylvanian city of Tîrgu Mureș, killing seven people and wounding hundreds. At a news conference in Toronto, Tóth, 37, the newly appointed bishop of Romania's Hungarian Reformed Church, blamed the violence on Vatra Românească (Romanian Hearth), a right-wing nationalist group that he said has been authorized by former members of Ceaușescu's disbanded secret police, the Securitate. Tóth called the attacks "a provocation against democracy" in Romania, which is preparing to hold its first free elections in 53 years on May 26.

The fighting in Tîrgu Mureș, a city of 250,000 about 400 km northwest of the capital, Bucharest, was the worst outbreak of interethnic violence in Romania since the Second World War. Following the overthrow and execution of Ceaușescu, Romania's Hungarian minority has stepped up demands for greater cultural autonomy, including the use of Hungarian on street signs, on television and in schools. Those demands have angered many Romanian nationalists, who express concern that the ethnic Hungarians will seek political autonomy in Transylvania, a northern region that Hungary ceded to Romania in 1920.

Tensions exploded on March 28, when a mob of Romanian nationalists in Tîrgu Mureș attacked and beat four members of the Hungarian Democratic Union party. The next day, 5,000 ethnic Hungarians who had gathered in the city's central square at times to protest the violence were attacked by about 3,000 Romanian extremists armed with clubs and knives. The provincial government declared

a state of emergency in Tîrgu Mureș and dispatched troops and police reinforcements to keep the violence from escalating.

But government leaders appeared divided over who was responsible for the fighting. Romania's leadership repeatedly broadcast a warning on March 28 against "any kind of unlawful, antisocial or chauvinistic action, irrespective of who they come from." Later, Prime Minister Petre Roman blamed single-

and prompt explanation" of the explosions.

In Bucharest, Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horváth summoned the Romanian ambassador to protest the ethnic violence and the Romanian government's failure to protect the minority. And thousands of demonstrators gathered in Heroes' Square to demand protection for their ethnic kin in Romania. "During the Romanian revolution, we were so full of hope that there would be peace between Romanians and Hungarians," said 79-year-old Camelia Todoranaru. "This is a terrible catastrophe."

Protests appeared to subside late Thursday after government-mediated talks between the warring factions in Tîrgu Mureș. The Hungarian Democratic Union won the right for ethnic Hungarian children to be educated in their own language. In turn, Vatra Românească accepted assurances that the Hungarian minority would not demand the secession of Transylvania.



Victims of violence awaiting treatment in a Tîrgu Mureș hospital's "a terrible catastrophe"

ling Hungarians, whose officials he accused of taking an "increasingly marginal attitude to Romanians and its people." And Vice-President Gheorghe Buruzescu pointed a finger at Romania's Iron Guard, a fascist, anti-Semitic organization that has many leaders and posters attacking the country's ethnic minorities.

In fact, on March 28, the government expelled three Romanian-born Canadians when it accused of poisoning two Guard lieutenants. On their return to Toronto's Pearson International Airport last Friday, the Canadians pressed their innocence. One of them, physician Gheorghe Balazs of Hamilton, said that they were kicked out after a 10-day visit because they criticized Romania's provincial government in a radio broadcast. An Editorial Affairs spokesman said that the government has "instructed the Canadian Embassy in Bucharest to ask Romanian authorities for a full

Tóth, in talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney last week, asked Ottawa to support a task force to assist the Romanian government in developing multilingual education and reducing minority repression. On a personal note, Tóth told reporters that he would consider sending his pregnant wife, Edit, and three-year-old son, Mureș, who accompanied him to Canada, to safety in Hungary until the situation stabilizes in Romania. But he dismissed threats against himself in "an everyday reality of the Romanian atmosphere." Tóth said that he would return to his sterile home based on the assurance that "reconciliation" is needed before Romania can become a truly democratic country.

ANDREW BILSKY and JAMILLA CLARK in Tîrgu Mureș, RUDY NEMETHY in Budapest and E. KATY FOLTSON in Ottawa

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EAST GERMANY

A vote for unity

East Germans choose conservative parties

In the overheated atmosphere of the April East-Germanic election in East Berlin last week, East German conservatives gathered to celebrate their election victory. They roared Western beer, danced to a Western rock band from post-election negotiations among the parties—told reporters that the outcome of the Berlin Wall and other frontier barriers will be discarded “as quickly as possible.” More importantly, Alliance leaders said that they were proud of Western money—

and congratulated each other as successfully steering their country towards a speedy union with West Germany. And so East Germany's first free election day had rapidly towards the morning after, 50-year-old television spokesman Helmut Eißend heard Westers across a table strewn with bottles and explained why his party, the Christian Democratic Union, had emerged as the strongest force. “It was the CDU that made the economic miracle in the West,” Eißend said. “Now we need a miracle in the East, and the voters knew who could make it happen.”

In awarding a striking victory to the Christian Democrats and their allies in the conservative Alliance for Germany coalition, East Germany's novice voters defied the predictions of nearly all analysts and politicians. Although the experts had foreseen a close contest between the Alliance and its main rival, the Social Democratic Party, the conservative forces captured 48.1 per cent of the vote and 184 seats in East Germany's 400-member Volkskammer (parliament). Social Democrats fared humbly with only 21.6 per cent and 88 seats. In between their expected strength and only slightly ahead of the discredited former Communist party, which polled a surprisingly high 16.3 per cent with 66 seats. The outcome was a resounding endorsement for the Christian Democratic Union, the CDU's leader in the West, who had put the party's money and his own prestige behind the Alliance. And it set East Germany firmly on the fast track to unification with the West.

The next major steps towards unification, which Kohl should lead by the end of 1989, are expected within a few weeks. Lothar de Maizière—the leader of East Germany's victorious CDU who is expected to head the coalition government that will emerge



De Maizière: denial of allegations that he had been an informer for the secret police

determined to introduce a common currency in both Germany by July 1.

By quickly replacing the weak East German mark with West Germany's powerful Deutsche mark, leaders of both countries hope to persuade East Germans to stay leaving for the West. Kohl himself appeared to East Germans on the day after the vote, saying, “Please stay at home, unpack your suitcases and help to build up the country together.” The prospect of swift union with the West immediately closed the exodus from the East: only 1,154 East Germans registered to settle in the West on March 20, compared with 12,275 one week earlier. The restoration of democracy in the East also prompted the West German government to announce that it will soon end the agreed benefits extended to those moving West. On July 1, it will start to show reception centres used to house East German refugees and repay most payments—currently about \$140 million cash and thousands of up to \$2,000 to

key families—to people from the East. But amid the signs of hope, it was also plain that East Germany's transition to parliamentary democracy would not be entirely smooth. All last week, leaders of the Alliance parties (the CDU, the right-wing German Social Union and small conservative group called Democratic Awakening) tried to negotiate a so-called grand coalition with other groups. They quickly reached agreement on key points with leaders of a liberal group that was 21 parliamentary seats. But they needed support from the Social Democrats to achieve the two-thirds majority in parliament necessary to amend East Germany's constitution, paving the way for unification under an article in West Germany's basic law that would allow the East simply to join the

last Thursday, the head of a commission investigating the Stasi files said that he had received information that CDU leader de Maizière had himself been a Stasi informer. De Maizière flatly denied the charge.

But although the process of forming a new government will be slow and complicated, there was no doubt about the winning of the vote delivered by East Germany's 11.5 million voters—an automating 90 per cent of the eligible electorate. Whether they favored the outcome or not, politicians and ordinary voters were about unanimous that East Germans had simply chosen the party most likely to achieve unity with the least possible delay. Many saw it as a pragmatic vote for the party in power in Bonn rather than as an ideological swing to the

many voters were influenced by the Western parties' past record on unification. In particular, said Aisch, many Leipzig residents remembered that the Social Democrats in West Germany pursued a “two Germanys” policy for many years, attempting to build good relations with East German authorities and discussing unity as a distant dream. Said Aisch: “People didn't forget or forgive this.”

Ironically, the vote went strongly against the pioneering reform groups that touched off the pre-democracy movement last September. Most of them were members of a coalition called Alliance 90, which included New Forum and Democracy Now. The leaders of these two groups relied their freedom during the unrest by protesting while the Communist regime

oppressed,” said Aisch. “It's our natural place.”

Other left-wing intellectuals who expressed skepticism about the risk to unity acknowledged frankly that they had little to offer ordinary East Germans desperate to improve their lives. Wolf Biermann, a disident songwriter who was expelled from East Germany in 1976, told a West German television interviewer: “People won't stand any more for these stupid experiments on living human beings. If I could say so that we shouldn't just take over the West German system and make their mistakes, then a working-class woman from a factory will tell me, ‘Biermann, you're an intellectual who's wrong; you, I left at my machine all day and I get nothing for it. I



East Germans in a Berlin have had celebrating their first free elections. ‘Our hopes have been raised very high’

right. “Voters chose the ones who could act the quickest,” and Wolfgang Storz, director of West Berlin's Institute for Inter-German Studies. “If the Social Democrats had been in power in the West and in a position to act fast, it might well have gone their way.”

Others put it more strongly. In Leipzig, the southern city that was the focus of pre-democracy protests but fell to the conservative Alliance for Germany was just over half the vote. Siegfried Aisch, a 75-year-old retired Protestant pastor, emphasized that the experts had underestimated the anger of voters over decades of political repression and economic stagnation. “For 40 years, we were betrayed at the name of socialism,” he said. “Now, people don't want anything to do with parties that are even closer to socialism. It was a boiling pot, it just exploded.” Leipzig's acting mayor, Hans Gramsch, added: “People don't want social experiments anymore. They want results.”

In addition to their claims for quick change,

continued its grip on power. But even then, they had lost touch with the mood of East Germany, with voters impatient with the activist arguments in favor of what they called a “third way” between socialism and capitalism, and their warnings against selling out East Germany's social values to the free-market society of the West. On election day, Alliance 90 was only 3.6 per cent of the vote and 12 seats in parliament.

Some Alliance 90 leaders took comfort even from that result. Ronald Wenz, a film-maker and leader of Democracy Now, argued: “We are the only real winners because we made it possible to have free elections.” Biermann, a pioneer at the Grassroots Church in East Berlin, where pre-democracy activists gathered last fall, admitted that he was disappointed that Alliance 90 took so few votes. But he said that he and his friends are accustomed to being society's conscience no matter what party holds power. “We always expect to be a

just want to live a bit better.” I can't give that women say lastest.”

Some leftists, however, complained that when East Berlin had held out against the conservative tide. In contrast to the south, where the conservative forces scored as high as 60 per cent in some regions, Berlin's voters gave the Social Democrats their largest score (35 per cent) and voted 30 per cent for the reformed Communist party, now called the Party of Democratic Socialism. On election night, groups of young people spilled out of the party's massive headquarters chanting “Berlin is still red!” The vote in just reflected the capital's high proportion of ostensible Communists in the civil service, but it also confirmed Berlin's long socialist tradition dating back to the 1930s century. The upswing since the socialist in force, was partly a backlash against Communist policies that favored Berlin's development at the expense of such cities as Leipzig. East Germany's new government will have

De Mazière's east-East raised heavily on financial support from Kohl's Christian Democrats in the West, and the chancellor himself was the star of the Easters party's election campaign. The Easters won's dependence on its Western sister party was underscored last week when de Mazière and other Alliance for Germany leaders announced that a West Berlin economist and longtime Kohl supporter, Rainer Föllath, will be the

competence minister in East Germany's new government, Picard's first task will be to work out with Bonn how the deutsche mark will be introduced in East Germany's currency. Kohl pledged a few days before the election that Eastern marks will be exchanged for deutsche marks at a rate of one-for-one in order to protect the savings of East Germans. But Bonn officials have said that Easterners will be allowed to change their money only in gradual increments to minimize the losses.

of industrial town near Leipzig, pharmacist Klaus Marzasek reflected that local opinion could quickly shift against the chancellor and his party. "Our tongues have been raised very high," he said. "But we are very critical of politicians now." At they effectively unite East Germany, Bonn's leaders may well find that they have acquired an unexpectedly volatile constituency.

ANDREW PHILLIPS, *in Exile*

on others in the West. For Kahl, the unexpected victory of his junior allies in the East was an important boost in his campaign for reelection in December. The Social Democrats had been so confident of success that their nominees for chancellor, Oskar Lafontaine, scheduled the formal announcement of his candidacy for the day after the East German election, clearly expecting that he would be able to bask in the glory of an Eastern triumph. As it turned out, his timing could scarcely have been worse. Still, Kohl's successful campaign raised expectations in the West that he had

to meet. In Bitterfeld, a die-hard and notoriously polluting town near Leipzig, pharmacists reflected that local opposition against the chancellor and his policies have been raised very high. "But we are very critical of," as they effectively answer, Bonn's leaders may well find required an unexpectedly valuable

BRITAIN

Humiliation at the polls

Thatcher confronts an anti-Tory tide

For Kinn's opponent Labour Party, it was the most explosive hydropower story since 1935: For Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it was a personal triumph, rising doubts about her continued leadership of the Conservative Party. The handling of Thatcher occurred in the previously safe Conservative constituency of Mid-Staffordshire, a key by-election there last Thursday, Labour's Sir John Gummer won. The water works, transforming the 14,500-foot majority scored by the Tory candidate in the 1987 general election into a 3,500-vote margin of victory for himself. That represented a swing from Conservatives to Labour of 23.3 per cent and, according to some analysts, it represented a major reversal in British politics. Clearly, the regional candidate thought so. "The clerk says I've won," he said, "and I've been elected. I should be afraid. I should be afraid." He should. He was.

If repeated nationally in a general election, the lurch from right to left would send Labour Party Leader Neil Kinnock to 10 Downing

Street with a 280-vote majority in the 850-seat House of Commons. And although the next general election is not due for two years—and an anti-government protest vote is common in by-elections—some analysts detected a significant new factor this time. Said Fred Cruse, professor of government at Essex University: "The middle classes of middle England are voting Labour for the first time since 1965. A tides has been broken."

Public opinion surveys **Thatcher's a** show that three factors were principally responsible for the massive anti-Tory swing: income rises that doubled to 18 per cent over the past 18 months; a 7.7-per-cent annual inflation rate; and the unpopular poll tax. Officially called the community



Thatcher never returns.

change, the poll tax will replace traditional property taxes on April 1 and will be levied on almost all adults. It has been widely condemned as unfair. Indeed, a compilation of four leading opinion polls showed Labour's popularity surging in the two weeks before the referendum, and a poll published on Sunday by *The Observer* newspaper placed Labour ahead by a record margin—57 per cent to 29 per cent for the Tories. Another poll showed that while three

satisfaction with Thatcher herself stood at 66 per cent.

There was another demonstration within the Tory party itself. When the Tories held a leadership vote earlier this autumn, there is a chance to be a serious bid to overthrow Thatcher. For most prominent rival is former defence minister Michael Heseltine. Many commentators predict that, under Heseltine, the Tories could win the next general election—but would almost certainly lose it under Thatcher. Just as the Gables, political editor of the *Financial Times*, writes, "It's the Tories of London. It's the Tories of London. The Tories are saying 'We're not voting Tory' even while That Bloody Woman sits in charge."

JOHN BIERMAN with GAV MATTHEW in London

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Adapted from *Journal of Management Education*, 20(1), 1996.

CHRYSLER CANADA 
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Starvation stalks war-ravaged Ethiopia



Nobel soldier in Eritrea; death by bomb, bullet, bayonet or famine in Ethiopia

In Schleswig, the Marxist regime of *Ulrich Meisinger* (Nazi Museum) is splitting a deeper, *un-brought civil war against* repressed and determined guerrilla actions on the northern provinces of *Meiningen* and *Tyrol*. Meisinger's Correspondent *Marie Anne Pilschneider* recently returned from a four-week visit to the war-torn and *German-occupied* section of 50 miles in Northern Africa. Her report

There are many ways to die in northern Ethiopia—by bombs, bullet or bayonet, by disease, fire or famine. And famine, animated by drought and aggravated by war, is the major killer. Thousands of Tigrayans and Eritreans, largely misled if by the fighting from outside aid, have already died of starvation this year. And, say relief workers and church personnel, an estimated four million more face a similar fate unless massive help arrives soon.

What little relief does trickle into Tigre, where the rebel Tigreana People's Liberation Front has drawn Mengistu's army out of the province, is usually trucked in from neighboring Sudan by the rebel-run Relief Society of Tigre. It is a hazardous journey over hundreds of kilometers of dirt roads, clinging to the sides of treacherous mountainous terrain and under the surveillance of marauding Ethiopian air forces. Mengistu's jet fighters just how hazardous is discovered for oneself when I ride in with

11-week relief society comes last month

To avoid detection by Mongolia's MoGs, such convoys travel only after dark. But a MiG patrol spotted ours as it lay under a makeshift camouflage screen one afternoon. The plane swooped down to attack with high-explosive



Threaten father and child: desperate

and phosphorus bombs and destroyed three trucks carrying wheat and lentils. Misadventure, but there were no casualties among the convoy personnel. A Tiger on who was herding cattle nearby was not so lucky. A bomb fragment tore into his stomach, wounding him mortally. Without morphine to relieve his pain—or even a field dressing to staunch his wound—he died while I brushed his face away from his face.

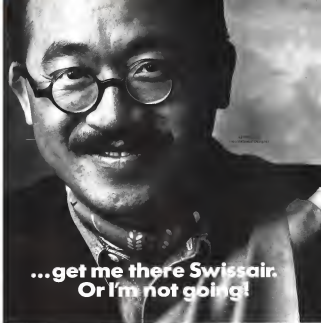
To the outside world, the enduring image of Ethiopia's much-reviled famine of 1984-1985 was the sight of thousands of women and children dying in camps as they waited for relief from the West. That relief, totalling 1.7 million tons of food supplies, kept the death toll from exceeding one million. This time, relief agencies estimate that 700,000 tons of food aid is needed to keep four million Eritreans and Tigrayans alive between now and the next harvest, in November.

Last year, the starting order allowed relief agencies to send a convoy of trucks carrying 120 tons of food on a 280-km journey from the capital, Addis Ababa, across military lines to starving peasants in rebel-held areas. But there was no guarantee that much would follow, in general, the increasingly desperate fighting has made the Marjaniya region less inclined than ever to co-operate with the relief agencies. And public concern in the West seems no less acute than it was in 1985. "Time is running out," Toddman Aseffa, field co-ordinator for the Red Cross of Ethiopia, says of the international community. "We're not talking about it." His organization has received pledges for only 74,000 tons of food, less than one-fifth of Tafari's estimated need.

In north-central Tigray, outside the stone hamlets that dot the arid landscape, pygmy ants are scuttling in the dirt for what seems to eat. Some stand empty where entire families have already died. Mass graves have been dug for the corpses of the thousands more who will soon follow them. And, almost everywhere, emaciated peasants sit silent and resigned, once at their only days away from death.

The war between the government and the Arab-backed Eritrean guerrillas, who have been fighting for independence since 1961, is the African continent's longest and bloodiest. The parallel conflict between Mengistu's regime and the independent Tigrayan rebels has been going on for 15 years. During that time, a mapful of men, armed with low antiquated rifles, has grown into a guerrilla army 30,000 strong. It deploys tanks, artillery and automatic weapons, but Tigrayan foot soldiers say that everything they have has been captured from the Soviet-armed Ethiopian army.

Over the past year, the liberation front has pushed Mengistu's troops out of Tigray altogether and driven south to within 200 km of Addis Ababa. In early March, in a battle that the rebels claim left 15,000 government troops dead or wounded, the Tigreans arrived at the doorstep of Bahir Dar, a strategic arbore in the western province of Gojjam. "We are in a position to launch the final offensive," said Meles Zenawi, a 35-year-old front leader. Last week, the third round of peace talks between



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the government and the Tigrean rebels began to focus under the Union government's auspices, aimed at establishing a framework for full negotiations. But an end to the fighting does not appear imminent.

The Eritrean guerrillas, too, sound increasingly confident of victory in their separate struggle to achieve independent statehood, at least stopped autonomy. In early February, they captured the vital Red Sea port of Massawa. The success of the twin insurgencies and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's withdrawal of support in line with his policy of disengaging from regional disputes have clearly driven Mengistu into a corner. He has partially killed the vacuum left by the departing Soviets by recruiting Eritrean resistance with local, which observers claim provides some supplies and military advisers to the Ethiopian army. Recent, uncorroborated reports say that the hotels have provided Mengistu with, among other arms, cluster bombs, a devastating antipersonnel weapon. High-ranking Israeli officials deny that they send any arms or advisers to Ethiopia.

Those denied such, some observers claim that local has good reason to help Mengistu: the specter of an Arab presence on the western shore of the Red Sea should the Eritreans, who have at various times been backed by Iraq and Syria, achieve an independent state. With the eastern shores already under Arab control, there would be a serious threat to ships sailing in and from Israel's southern port of Eilat, 800 miles from the northeastern point of Suez.

In another move to stave off defeat, Mengistu has forcibly conscripted at least 130,000 men and boys, some as young as 14, into his depleted armed forces. He has sent them into battle, often barefoot, after a mere month's training. Desperation is discouraged regular troops to desert behind the new soldiers, with orders to shoot any who try to run away. Last month, some recruits were on a shooting spree at Addis Ababa, where, they said, they had not been led for three days.

Unlike the Eritrean separatists, the Tigrean rebels wish to remain part of a democratic Ethiopia after overthrowing Mengistu's dictatorial regime and holding nationwide multiparty elections. The tribe's policies are popular with a Marxist bias, and its determination is fueled by the conviction that Mengistu, a member of the dominant Amhara ethnic group,

has pursued a policy of genocide against the Tigrean people. The civilian population has been subject to systematic killings at times for mere years. In 1984, the death toll, says, 2,000 Tigreans died in air raids, while 900 more were either beheaded or burned alive after being trapped in their houses.

Such allegations aside, the reasons for the Tigreans' hatred of the Mengistu regime are easy to comprehend. In a desperately poor country, peasant farmers have had to pay up to 84 per cent of their annual cash incomes—

amounted a series of reforms in recent months. He has offered peasant farmers the right to own land and a free market for the goods they grow. And, on March 17, he told visiting External Relations and International Development Minister Monique Laudy of his plan to create a multiparty system in addition to incorporating the ruling Workers' Party of Ethiopia as a broad-based and nonideological national party. (See week earlier, on Ottawa, Laudy outlined \$18 million in new foreign-aid initiatives for Ethiopia, which has already re-



Eritreans rebels on the move: battling for independence or, at least, regional autonomy

estimated by the Canadian International Development Agency at \$100 per capita—on taxes. In pursuit of his Marxist social-engineering policies, Mengistu has forcibly conscripted 600,000 amhara-dominant as military recruits and peasants. And an estimated eight million other peasants have been sent to live in so-called model villages, many of which do not even have outdoor latrines. In the 18 years since the military coup that brought Mengistu to power, the regime has dealt with dissent by a series of forced purges that, according to author and former Eritrean governor David George, have left at least 100,000 dead or imprisoned.

In an effort to lessen discontent among Ethiopia's 80 million people, Mengistu has

opened 102 villages to aid from Canada since last fall. But Ethiopians have widely discussed such reforms as too little, too late.

As Mengistu moves first to restore his flagging regime, the twin civil wars in the north continue to rage, with four million noncombatant civilians as pawns in the struggle. Officials of the Joint Relief Program, an independent body monitored by Ethiopian churches and which co-ordinates foreign-aid organizations' activities, have made fierce efforts to obtain government assurances of safe passage for relief supplies. But if those efforts fail, and if the beleaguered world does not respond to appeals for assistance, this year may see a repetition of the horrors of 1984-1985. □

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BUSINESS

HARD LINE AND BOTTOM LINE

After doing business in China for more than 17 years, Toronto hotel owner Fred Brada is as comfortable discussing Chinese affairs as he is approving mortgages for a new hotel. He acknowledges, however, that China is now widely perceived as a difficult and unfriendly place to do business following the government's bloody crackdown on protesters in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June. But, if the government has become unfriendly to foreigners, the Chinese people are still eager to maintain their contact with other countries, Brada said. During a visit to the coastal city of Tsing-tao last

BELJING'S HARSH REGIME PROVOKES A COSTLY EXODUS OF INVESTORS FROM BOTH CHINA AND HONG KONG

Shanghai harbor, obvious decline

November, the Austrian-born Brada said that he was saddened by the obvious decline in foreign visitors to China and the great sense of disappointment over that decline among his Chinese hosts. Still, he added that he was impressed by the efforts of the Chinese to welcome a delegation from Tokyo, Tsing-tao's twin city. The Japanese delegation, which included Tokyo's mayor, was greeted by brightly colored banners and a 48-piece statue band. Fred Brada: "Foreigners are still welcome because they contribute to the country's advancement. But it is a sad situation there—it's a stress."

Last week, China's hard-line Prime Minister Li Peng disappointed those looking for signs of a thaw in the government's economic and political policies when he publicly called upon Chinese officials to "irreducibly ideological and political work" in a speech opening China's legislature. Li also warned against foreign subversion of the Chinese Communist system and called for a strong stand against those who would move down a capitalist road. The hard line will be likely to encourage needed foreign investment. China's trade deficit is a staggering \$4.25 billion, and its housing crackdown for the period September of its \$44-billion-dollar debt will curbing a critical need for foreign currency. The Chinese have recently taken limited measures to woo foreigners back to the country by loosening credit terms and developing their currency, but many businessmen believe

that further major investments in China would be at risk. Richard Horvitz, vice-president of Hong Kong-based Nisse Pacific Ltd., which lost last year withdrew from negotiations for a joint venture to produce electrical components and hold an aluminum processing plant inside China, said that his firm pulled out because of the political uncertainty. Said Horvitz: "We lacked sense. We want to see how things fall out. We're not looking for new things in China."

Clearly, foreigners are now cautious about China. Remains from tourism, an important source of foreign exchange for China, dropped to \$1.85 billion in 1989 from \$2.26 billion the year before. Visitors like Brada report all-but-empty hotels, with many projects that were under construction now halted. The city of Guilin in southern China, a scenic destination that drew an average of 7,500 foreign visitors each day before last June, now receives an average of just 14 a day. Canadian Airlines has suspended its scheduled service to Beijing, at least until April, 1991, because of a lack of passengers.

More than just the bodies of young students were crushed under the tanks in Tiananmen Square. Business confidence in Hong Kong, the booming British colony located on China's southern coast that will be returned to Chinese rule in 1997, was also hit. The colony of 5.8 million people is home to some of the richest, wealthiest and wealthiest in the world. China had promised to keep their business engines start and to operate the colony under a capitalist system. But the sounds of gunfire and the sheets of desperate fleeing through Tiananmen clearly made people question that promise.

At the same time, there is a still growing exodus of money and people from Hong Kong, with Canada one of the main beneficiaries. Robert Peck, spokesman for National Alliance and Immigration Canada in Ottawa, reports

that 1989 saw a 37-per-cent increase in inquiries about immigration to Canada from Hong Kong residents. In 1990, thousands of Hong Kong Chinese are expected to emigrate to Canada, bringing with them close to \$2.4 billion, with much of that money channelled into property in Vancouver and Toronto.

Andrew Ling, far one, has been selling commercial property in Vancouver to investors from Hong Kong for more than two years and says that the number of inquiries from the colony have continued to increase since Tiananmen Square. But now, she adds, the investors have become much more aggressive about establishing a place in Canada. Said Ling: "The rush is on to get up here and to build a business for their kids. No one wants to be the last one out of Hong Kong."

And for some of the 80 China-based companies now operating in Canada, business also remains lucrative despite Tiananmen. Shu Wei Wang, general manager of the Toronto-based real estate developer Great Wall International Investment (Canada) Ltd., said that her company recently completed a two-phase development in Richmond, B.C., and that 22 of the 30 units will be sold by next month. And the company, which is one of 180 subsidiaries of the state-run Shanghai Special Economic Zone Development Co., will begin constructing a 300-unit, three-tier condominium development in Burnaby, B.C., in August worth between \$60 million and \$80 million, with possible of the units to begin in April.

In fact, Wang says that the only change that Great Wall has encountered is being lessens in the past year as in the cautious attitude of others. "At one time," she added, "clients will see that we do not represent the government and learn to treat us as a business." Another China-based company, China State Construction Engineering Corp., put up half of the \$300-million investment to develop hotelier Brada's Chestnut Park Hotel in Toronto's

Brada: "Foreigners are still welcome, but it is a sad situation there"



Business Notes

TRADE PICTURE BRIGHTENS

Canada's merchandise trade balance rebounded to \$673 million surplus in January from a \$1.1-billion deficit in December. Some analysts, and that the large monthly surplus shows that the economy is stronger than expected, while others said it was largely caused by a change in Statistics Canada's measurement formula. Meanwhile, Canada's ranked seventh in a 1989 survey of the total value of exports and imports, compared with its 10th place ranking in 1978.

TOKYO STOCKS PLUMMET

The Tokyo Stock Exchange suffered its third-worst day since the yen after Japan's central bank raised its benchmark interest rate by one percentage point to 5.25 per cent. The exchange's Nikkei average plunged 4.35 per cent on March 17 and finished the week at 24,443.84, down from 25,571.64 a week ago.

LAUNDERING CLEANUP

The federal government plans to introduce legislation to require banks and trust companies to keep strict financial records of large deposits. The proposed move is part of a drive to stop the laundering of money earned through illegal activities. Junior finance minister Gilles Laroche also said that there would be a requirement for financial institutions to report what he calls "suspicious transactions."

MAGNA SELL-OFF

Debt-plagued Magna International Inc. sold its 60-per-cent interest in Korte Electromagnetic Ltd., a Milwaukee, Ohio-based company, which electronically coated steel reinforcement parts, for an undisclosed price. The sale follows Magna's disclosure of a record \$106.6-million loss for the quarter ending on Jan. 31, 1990.

BOND DUMPS MISKE

The J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, Calif., announced that it has bought Vincent Van Gogh's *Arles from Arles*, a debt-plagued Australian entrepreneur who paid \$45 million for the painting in 1987. The museum declined to disclose the purchase price. Bond, one of Australia's most fervent investors, has been selling assets in a desperate bid to reduce his conglomerate's \$6 billion debt.

7-ELEVEN GAMBLE

A Japanese supermarket operator, Ito-Yokado Co. Ltd., has agreed to pay \$500-million for the purchase of 7-Eleven chain in Canada and the United States, the world's largest convenience store chain.



Vancouver's Chinatown: 'No one wants to be the first one out of Hong Kong'

downtown Chinatown area in order to learn how to build sophisticated Western-style hotels at home in China. The hotel is now thriving, and is actually used as a training facility where young Chinese men and women who want careers in the Chinese hotel business come to learn their trade. Trade is also burgeoning with Chinese partners to build other hotels, one near Toronto's international airport, and another in Shanghai. Other businesses with Chinese owners also say that Timesiana has not adversely affected their foreign operations. Orger Poly Co., jointly owned by Orger B.C. Inc., a subsidiary of Bering-based China International Trust & Investment Corp., along with Canadian interests, announced last October that it was in Seattle, B.C. Plans call for a \$630-million expansion that will allow it to boost production to 140,000 tons of pulp a year from the current 155,000 tons.

In contrast to the slowdown of foreign activity in China, some of the Chinese government corporations operating abroad are quietly watching their profits and using them to expand their foreign operations. Says Great Wall's Wang, "For us, there is no slowdown. Most of our profits will stay here and be used to expand our activities here."

With the world's largest population, exceeding 1.1 billion, China also has the potential to become one of its most productive countries, with a vast market that holds a strong attraction for foreigners. But observers say that, unless China can head the deep rifts that have opened between itself and its trading partners and moderate some of its harsh economic measures, its troubles are only likely to deepen.

The domestic economy is suffering from Li's economic austerity program, which cuts restrictions on consumer spending and a tight reign on credit. While Li has succeeded in lowering inflation to the current annual rate of about nine per cent from 35 per cent last year, the price has been high. Industrial output in January was \$27.1 billion, a decline of \$4.1 billion from the same period a year earlier and China's worst performance since the early 1980s.

Hardest hit have been the small- and medium-sized per-

sonal businesses that propelled much of China's post decade of spectacular growth. According to official government statistics, the number of private businesses dropped by three million in 1985, while another 3.2 million were absorbed by other firms. Officials say that retail entrepreneurs, who account for about one-quarter of China's industrial output, declined by 800,000. That, increased the ranks of the unemployed by 3.4 million, which foreign sources estimate have reached a nationwide total of 54 million.

The emphasis on Communist party doctrine has also created an atmosphere in factories that some foreign investors say undermines established business practices. So-called ex-Communist party officials, have been reinstated to the boards of companies that are partly owned by foreign investors, thus adding a political element to the decision-making process. Workers have been compelled to take time off to sing revolutionary songs, and foreign investors have reported that their dealings with Chinese officials have become slow and unpredictable as nervous bureaucrats struggle to make politically correct decisions.

The life of the average worker has also become harsher. Zhang Jing, for one, works in a radio factory for about \$36 a month, but was denied her usual bonus last year—equivalent to about one month's salary—because of the austerity measures. She and her husband, who works about the same amount, have a four-year-old son, and Zhang, 31, says that they are barely able to make ends meet. Many of her friends are also gloom, she says, because they are used to the poverty of their lives.

Zhang is, however, lucky to have a job at all. While the official unemployment rate is four per cent of the urban workforce, at about 5.5 million workers, foreign sources say that the actual number looking for work across the country is about 50 million, and many of these are now part of a floating population that drifts between rural areas and the cities, looking for work that does not exist.

Despite such problems, China seems determined to go its own way, even as it orders new loans and direct investment from the rest of the world. Said Brenda of China's embassied attitude to the outside world: "China has a history of isolationism and nationalism and unfortunately is content to rest content in the Chinese. There is no shortage of food, and they don't care about Western values; they realize that, if they want to modernize, they need us." But for many other Westerners, there is a little bit of blood that they will participate in that modernization as long as the repressive and risky legacy of Tiananmen holds sway in China.

PATRICIA CHISHOLM with LOUISE MARSHALL in Beijing and DAVID TODD in Toronto

Wages: interesting profits



Money on the slopes

Booming Whistler attracts wealthy skiers

T he rich and famous, as well as the money rich, often arrive on a \$325 helicopter flight from Vancouver, just 90 km and 30 minutes to the north. After they touch down in Whistler, B.C., Canada's busiest ski resort, they usually hit the booming town's shops and boutiques just as hard as they hit its

slopes as the Stater Cadillac at Blackcomb, named for the French dervish skier Sylvain Stedon. Last week, some of the 150 skiers who have entered the fourth annual Seaside Color Extreme Race from April 13 to 14 were practicing on the vertiginous run. In sking's slushy system, a black diamond indicates runs occur-

ing on the Stater Cadillac at Blackcomb, named for the French dervish skier Sylvain Stedon. Last week, some of the 150 skiers who have entered the fourth annual Seaside Color Extreme Race from April 13 to 14 were practicing on the vertiginous run. In sking's slushy system, a black diamond indicates runs occur-



Resortists as a Whistler hot tub rents for up to \$35,000 per week

rented for expert skiers, Conley boasts a double-black-diamond rating, and the resort's slopes in "3,500 feet of top-to-bottom trail."

And the pressure in Whistler's already overcrowded accommodations is likely to increase, as more and more affluent downhill enthusiasts from around the world discover the resort. Last year, of the 1.2 million skiers visiting Whistler—moreover with 1.67 million in 1985—only 50 per cent were Canadian, the rest coming from the United States, Europe, Australia and Japan. The visitors now rate Whistler as one of the best resorts in the world in terms of challenge, terrain, lifts, location, ski-

school and customer service. And last October, New York City-based Ski magazine ranked Whistler a close second to North America to long-established Vail, Colo., and better than Deer Valley in Utah and Steamboat in Colorado. Indeed, Whistler has become so well-known that U.S. television producers, such as a recent episode of the Fox Network's dramatic drama *Doctor*, have used it as an unglamorous backdrop—a playground for the elite rich.

Developers are racing to catch up with the deluge of visitors. Or Hotels opened its 343-room, 36-suite Chateau Whistler, where room rates range from \$100 to \$400 a night, just last December, after spending a reported \$50 million to build it. Other developers plan to complete five commercial buildings and three new midsize hotels, with 150 to 300 rooms each, by 1990 on what is now a parking lot near the chateau. Also in the drawing boards is an \$80-million year-round, backed by Georgia Park Realty of Vancouver and former tennis star Peter Darg, which will include 16 midsize and midsize hotels, an approximately 350-room hotel and 125 condominium apartments. As well, beautiful condos dot the hillside above the town, and resorts often at the hot tubs outside their units watching the sun set.

So far, however, Whistler hotels and resorts have been unable to provide enough accommodations for the influx of service workers who swell the town's population to 4,500 in the winter season, which generally runs from December to May. As a result, local officials have tied all new hotel development permits to the building of affordable housing. The developers will be required to contribute to employee housing equivalent to the number of employees generated by their project. Or provided employee housing at the Chateau for 200 people.

But most skiers who arrive at Whistler seek nothing to get the guests. Conley's units associated with the Delta Mountain Inn cost \$94,000 for an 800-square-foot studio, and \$275,000 for a one-bedroom unit. Top-of-the-line, three-story units at nearby Village Gate House Tower, all of which have a 300-degree view, two bedrooms, two fireplaces, a private steam room and a glass-enclosed hot tub in dock of the master bedroom, cost \$35,000 to rent for one week. Clearly, the spending spree at Whistler has yet to peak.

HAL QUINN is Whistler Village



*James Cheng
President & Chief Executive Officer*

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A titled man for all challenges

PETER C. NEWMAN

Capt. the Hon. John Black Aird, OC, KStJ, OOnt, PC, BA, LL, LL.M., possesses more titles than almost any other Canadian, having been lieutenant-governor of Ontario, chancellor of two universities, the holder of an honorary degree (including a doctorate of sacred letters), honorary colonel of two regiments and a lieutenant during the Second World War in Canada's Navy. He is patron of such diverse causes as the Sculpture Society of Canada, Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific and the Canadian Society for Aging for the Disabled. It takes his single spaced pages in Aird's crowded CV to list his business and achievements and two rooms in his downtown Toronto office to hold his trophies and diplomas.

His law firm, Aird & Bertrams, is one of the more successful of Canada's Establishment institutions, with 57 partners located into some of the largest of the postwar firms that shape corporate power in this country. The idea of useful service with appropriate rewards has permeated Aird's life. As law firm co-owner, appointed to a Senate seat by Prime Minister Lester Pearson in 1964 as a reward for being the Liberal party's chief legal adviser during six elections but voluntarily left a decade later, having he had accomplished his assignment. "I wanted to have a voice in foreign affairs, and that's the way it worked out," he recalls. As head of the Canadian section of the Permanent Joint Board on the Seas from 1971 to 1979, he was responsible for securing up the Canadian government's role that connects the American president with Canada's great minister to ease of a maritime emergency and still has on his desk a letter, too. Dr. Strangelove telephone, goes to him as a job by the members of the House of Commons. He married Jane Blomster (whose father was an investment dealer with the firm H. B. Hooper and Co.) and one of the original promoters of Thompson on July 27, 1944.

A grandson of Sir John Aird, who once chaired the Bank of Commerce, young John

The Hon. John Black Aird is on a critical mission to persuade Canadian business that research should be its highest priority

was educated at Upper Canada College, where he played football well enough to be asked to try out for the Toronto Argonauts following the Second World War. After getting his law degree at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, he started as a lawyer by prospecting for gold out of Yellowknife Bay River and other mining camps, never finding any commercial claims but making contacts so that when prospectors came to Toronto seeking a deal, Aird was usually the only lawyer they knew. He remains one of Canada's best-connected power brokers and is deeply immersed in the corporate world. Although he retired recently after 21 years as a law director at the Bank of Nova Scotia, he remains chairman of The Canadian Gas Co. Ltd. (owned by the Richardson family and currently a takeover target of British Capital), a vice-chairman of Paul Desmarres's Power Corp. of Canada and a director for Algonquin Central Railway, as well as being a director of two Ltd. firms: Corp. the Motion Cos. Ltd., Reed Shinkhouse Cos. Ltd., Economic Investment Trust Ltd. and Metrolinx Real Estate Inc.

At 66, Aird now is launched on what he considers to be the most essential crusade of his life: trying to raise \$10 million from the

private sector to create a capital base for the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR). Founded in 1982 by former McMaster University dean of health sciences Dr. Fraser Mustard, the institute is a kind of brain trust dedicated to attracting and keeping within Canada top researchers who will give this country the scientific edge it so badly needs to remain—or return to the peak, because—very pessimistic. About 100 technologists, mostly working at various Canadian universities, are already supported through fellowships by CIAR funding working in such fields as robotics, artificial intelligence, cosmology, evolutionary biology and population health research. So far, private Canadian institutions and individuals have donated over \$9 million to the cause but, to be effective, CIAR requires a \$100-million capital base that would yield at least \$7 million annually.

Before Aird took on the responsibility of raising the required cash, he went to see Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for support. (Mulroney has committed \$7 million to CIAR, while the Ontario, B.C. and Alberta governments have committed a total of \$8 million. But in his last budget, Michael Wilson chipped \$46 million out of federal science and technology support, and Mulroney has yet to fulfill his personal promise to Aird to match the \$100-million goal in one raising.) "It's really a heaven-sent opportunity for him," Aird insists. "He gets on his heels a week-long Liberal who I think has made some difference in this country and certainly knows the country physically as well as having a lot of friends. I see this exercise as an enormous leading in the highest degree—an expression of the will of the people that Canada must survive and thrive in the current global, high-tech environment."

One of Aird's main problems is that, with the accelerating commitment corporate power, there are so few accessible capital pools for him to tap. He is talking to Albert Schweitzer, Bob Brier, Peter Brookman, Ron Cameron and a few others, but no single pledge has yet been confirmed. Aird is not discouraged but he realizes his real challenge isn't just collecting money but igniting a cultural revolution among Canadian business executives, making them realize that research should be their highest priority. "But only that," he says, "they've got to change their basic business. They're all bottom-line oriented, and probably rightly so, within the context of the way this country has grown, but they've now got to start looking up down the road, and that's why the institute's research programs are so important. It's a matter of change, without it, it will be very dry sticks."

Aird is tough, and he has long played the part of having to care what politicians really think about him. "The Prime Minister uses all the right phrases about Canada being a 'leading-edge' and 'leading' nation, and Dr. Mulroney, David Peterson, making the right kind of speeches. What I've got to do is make sure we get it done."

Anyone who knows John Black Aird would not dare bet against him. His future runs with it all.

to advertising and information supply to the April 8, 1990 issue of Wildlife magazine prepared in cooperation with Canadian Wildlife Association

APRIL 8 - 14, 1990

National Wildlife Week

The Crucial Nineties

The Interconnection between Habitat and Development

In the heart of downtown Mississauga, Ontario, a city of gleaming new high rise buildings, shopping malls and high speed freeways, lies a small patch of wild nature: the Little Creditville bog.

Despite its location in one of Canada's most developed regions, the 4.5 hectare wetlands, alive with frogs, reed swamps, meadows and waterfowl. Stands of tamarisks, reed and water maple, along with 200 mostly rare plants, make the bog ecologically unique.

Development pressure in Mississauga is intense, but this case study book provides an overview of the Creditville bog was recently saved from the bulldozers by a small but determined group of citizens who

managed to have preservation of the wetland included in the development plans.

"Development is encroaching on all sides in that area. Every thing is changing it," said Jaclyn Waring, a biologist and one of the main organizers of the "Save the Bog" group. They brought the situation to the attention of the Ontario Minister of the Environment, whose representatives recommended that the wetland be saved.

Saving the remaining wildlife habitat is particularly important in Southern Ontario. It's also critical in the grasslands of southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The skyscrapers and smog of downtown Mississauga

might seem to have little in common with the rolling wheat fields and vast open skies of the southern prairie. But the two areas share one common characteristic: they are Canada's most threatened habitats.

Both areas have been so drastically altered by development and human activity in their original conditions—the prairie once blank white (except for red, southern flying squirrel), and American grassland, among many others—now make up the majority of Canada's left habitats. The threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

Habitat destruction is the biggest threat to wildlife today. What can we do to minimize the impact of our cities on wildlife, and to prevent our land of endangered species from regressing?

First, we need to incorporate the principles of sustainable development, as described in "Our Common Future"—the book, also known as the Brundtland Report, prepared by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. Sustainable development means the utilization of environmental resources, including wildlife and habitat, to optimize economic and other societal benefits today, while not damaging prospects for their use by future generations.

"Sustainable development will require changes in policy, sector by sector," says Wayne Radtchick, Environmental Manager at Wildlife Habitat Canada, a national non-profit organization

that works to restore habitat through projects that involve biologists, government agencies, and conservation organizations.

In agriculture, economic programs should be established to encourage farmers to beyond conservation, to stop draining prairie potholes, or to let marginal farmland return to its wild state. In forestry, too, we need a whole new vision. "We must stop seeing a



forest as a steady stream of lumber and start considering it as habitat that supports a variety of species, including the wildlife that live there," Radtchick explained. Next, we need to manage wildlife by managing whole ecosystems, rather than individual species or parts of ecosystems. For example, the west coast salmon fisheries are dependent on good forest management. Set aside riparian lands on coastal rivers will check up with salmon. Forests can regulate the river's edge, hold up the banks, store millions of fish and forest



PHOTO: CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

PHOTO: GUY LAWRENCE

Three years have passed since Operation Goose Lift got off the ground. A venture that, curiously enough, involved trying Canada Geese from Toronto's over-populated waterfront to a roomier residence near Sudbury. Today, happily, they've taken to their new home like ducks to water.

For decades we've been reclaiming the tailings areas, where we emplaced the material left after we've extracted the valuable materials. Experimenting. Digging. Draining. Fertilizing. And planting.

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we've been able to create

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investment that will drastically change the way we process ore, we will contain 90 per cent of the sulphur before it can reach the atmosphere.

Like the geese who fly home to make Sudbury their home, we too care about where we raise our families.

must work together closely. Recognizing the interconnections in ecosystems, and working within them, may require major restructuring of the agencies that deal with wildlife management.

Finally we must set aside some habitat national parks, migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife areas in each of Canada's 10 unique natural regions, and keep those areas free from development activities. At present, 21 of the 38 regions have some areas set aside. The Birdland report recommends that 32 per cent of each country's landmass should be set aside.

Completing the national parks system is a urgent matter, and one that needs to be addressed early in this "turn-of-the-century" decade. Lucien Boivin, Minister of the Environment, agrees. His plans to set Canada a national parks system in compliance by the year 2000.

Boivin is receiving encouragement from World Wildlife Fund

Canada, which recently announced a 10-year campaign to protect Canada's "endangered species." WWF will work with governments and private conservation agencies across the country to identify the ecological regions of Canada that still need protection, in order to complete a wilderness network totaling at least 12 per cent of our lands and waters. You can get involved in this campaign by becoming a charter member of the Endangered Species Campaign.

In Mississauga this month, school children will visit the Little Creek wet bog to learn about nature, see the first marsh wrens, and try to gain an understanding of the relationships among animals and plants in an ecosystem. They may not be aware of it, but the bog is a victory for wildlife, for them, and for the concept of sustainable development. It's one small example of how development and wildlife habitat can co-exist. ■

The Corporate Solution: Business Working for Wildlife

During the 1960s, it would have been unthinkable for an environmentalist and a business executive to meet across a business table and work out a co-operative plan to save wildlife habitat. In fact "we versus they" was, both sides were hopelessly polarized.

Today, the tables have turned. All over Canada, the business sector is collaborating with environmental organizations and government agencies to improve wildlife habitats and to help those agencies and currently at risk of extinction. Through corporate donations, wildlife research, sponsorship of public awareness campaigns, policy writing, and good corporate citizenship, the business community is showing a new concern.

AGF Mutual Funds, through its "Eye of the Tiger" program, is directing funding toward saving the habitat of the endangered

Siberian tiger in the Far East. Like Canada Life, AGF became involved in the AGF Wildlife Fund because the tiger is their corporate logo and looked to WWF for advice on how to get involved. "Our original motive was

simply to help the animal," says David Hayes, senior vice-president of marketing. "After we became involved, we realized there could be some significant marketing advantages to be gained from being associated with a conserva-

tion on the tiger's behalf. Dr. Doug Mead, AGF's senior vice-president of account, said the company has been studying bears in the southern portion of British Columbia since 1980. "The research involves capturing



lion project. It's a win-win situation."

To ensure genetic diversity in the tiger population, AGF is collaborating with the Calgary Zoo and Canadian Wildlife Service to create a tiger reserve in May. The tigers will be bred with females in three North American zoos. "The zoo don't want to expand the number of tigers, so capturing hard-to-catch males to ensure a viable genetic pool within the captive population," explained Hayes. "Then if there is a problem in the national population, tigers from zoos can be reintroduced to the wild."

In British Columbia, Shell Oil is trying to learn about the impacts of resource development on

and radio-collaring the bears. Following recapturing and weighing them, and trying to develop a complete inventory of bear populations in the region," said Mead. "We want to determine the impact of resource development on the bear population, and not which habitats are most important at what time of year and then about impacts of recreational activities on the bears."

The studies have shown that disruption of important habitat and recreational areas have a negative impact. But a more serious problem is that some roads give the public access to habitat that was previously undisturbed. Roads increase the new open to hunters, both legal and illegal, and that affects bear populations. The answer may be in restricting public access to the roads or in closing them up with gates after operations cease.

Seaspan Shadlers have been promoting construction of fish stocks through their "Catch and Release" program. According to senior brand manager David Miller, Seaspan undertook the project because they wanted to be seen as responsible corporate citizens. They also wanted to learn something to make. The program has generated at least \$20,000 for provincial wildlife organizations across the country, and raised awareness about declining habitats in the area.

Grizzly Bear—From a watercolor illustration by Donald Curley.



Feb. 1990/1991 Vol. 1, No. 1

Canada. Seagrass Disturbance also indicate a noticeable sales increase in the program.

The food industry is getting involved. Keith Connelley Foods, through their National Foods, has launched a program called "Friends of the Wild." The World Wildlife Fund will be giving away on First World Bank, for a fund raising campaign based on sales of wildlife art reproductions. Post will also sponsor across Canada tour to collect 1,000,000 signatures for WWF's Canadian Wilderness Charter. The charter will go into major shopping malls in 17 cities, where local celebrities and dignitaries will be invited to sign. Post will give WWF \$100 for each

signed celebrity signature. In business concerned about the environment? Yes, according to Tom d'Aquino, president of the prestigious Business Council on National Issues. "In the nine years I've been president of this organization, I've never seen the level of interest and involvement in a single issue that I've seen on the environment," he said.

The council, which deals with major national and international policy issues, has identified the environment as one of the four leading priorities for 1990. "Business is definitely part of the problem," said d'Aquino. "but we also see business as part of the solution."



signed species but it's only one. Only a few species have moved down into endangered to the less serious categories of the least and vulnerable, and only one species, the white pelican, has been removed from the list altogether.

In Canada, the status of wildlife species is determined by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). Made up of representatives from wildlife conservation agencies of the federal, provincial, and territorial governments and three environmental groups (Canadian Nature Protection, Canadian Wildlife Federation, and World Wildlife Fund Canada), COSEWIC meets annually to assess the status of Canada's endangered species, and update the list.

Canada currently has 73 species at risk (11 threatened or endangered categories). Under the law, four out of five of them have been receiving little or no attention. In 1984, government agencies concerned with wildlife set up an ambitious new organization with the mandate to simply and co-ordinate the enormous task of bringing endangered species back from the brink.

"RENEW," for Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife, brings together teams who recognize and manage their plans for individual species at risk. Each team then arranges for the plan to be carried out by wildlife agencies, universities and conservation groups. RENEW hopes to have recovery plans for

all 25 endangered species of terrestrial vertebrate animals in Canada by 1992. (The program does not cover fish, or plants.) By June, 1991, plans had been established and approved for three species with more in progress.

"The RENEW program is a very positive step toward re-establishing our endangered species," says Kenneth Bennett, director of the Canadian Wildlife Protection. "Before, we had no resources to rise up the price tag by which animals were becoming endangered. Now we do."

Canada also has the opportunity to work for wildlife at the local level. The "Environmental Partners" fund, established by Environment Canada in 1989, has allocated \$50 million over the next five years for exchange programs and clubs to locate and protect environmental degradation, and to rehabilitate wildlife habitat.

This year, with help from Environmental Partners, the Keweenaw Club of South Winnipeg is bringing Canada Goose and southern Marshes by building nesting platforms in marshes. The Friends of Elk Island Society of Alberta will relocate breeding pairs of trumpeter swans from Grande Prairie to Elk Island National Park. The Southern Interior Warbler Trail Club of Oliver, B.C. will construct and put up 300 blackbird nest boxes. In all, a total of 44 similar projects across the country will allow local organizations to get involved in wildlife conservation and restoration.

PHOTO: GAIL/STANLEY/STANLEY

Books and Pamphlets on Wildlife and Nature in Canada

Political governments are a major force behind the program at the local level. Through the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources's CNP, Community Wildlife Involvement Program, community organizations can receive money to rehabilitate habitats, plant trees and shrubs and create corridors of habitat. In Owen Sound, Ontario, the Sportsman's Sportsman's Club is using CNP funds to build and put up nesting boxes for Marsh Wrens, Kingbirds and Goldfinches. CNP also provides conservation education projects and wildlife monitoring. The Ontario Nature Society, made of mostly hundreds of volunteers who volunteer at their cottages monitor the health of local populations, has recently given Canada wide with funding from organizations like Ontario's

CNP in the other provinces. These and other programs across the country are still quite new, but before long their effects will begin to be noticed. They are evidence of a growing commitment on the part of Canadians not only to save our endangered species, but also to protect those whose populations are still healthy.

1. **On the Bank Endangered Species in Canada**—Published by Environment Canada in 1989, this excellent book gives a good overview of the state of our endangered wildlife in Canada.
2. **Endangered Species—The Future for Canada's Wildlife**—Edited by Noreen Hummel. President and Chief Executive Officer of World Wildlife Fund Canada and published by Key

Porter, this book is the beginning step in an ambitious 10-year undertaking to complete a network of protected areas across Canada by 2000. Twenty of Canada's top environmental thinkers and writers share their thoughts in this very readable book.

3. **Legacy: The Natural History of Ontario**—Edited by John Thorburn and published by McClelland & Stewart in 1989, Legacy explores some of Ontario's special environments such as the Lake Erie sand dunes and the Niagara Escarpment, and provides a fascinating account of the province's natural and human history. Beautifully illustrated, with essays by some of Ontario's best scientists.

4. **Wildland/Who's Who**—The Canadian Wildlife Service continues to publish the "Wildland/Who's Who" pamphlets. Available free, and in bulk at reduced rates. The Distribution Section, Canada Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H1.

The Benefits of Wildlife



The Great Blue Heron—underwater by David J. Stanley

The benefits to be gained from wildlife do not end with our aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of nature, even the important role it plays in the Canadian economy. As the natural environment grows more stressed, animals and plants are taking on a new role. They are becoming our early warning system, our "portal" to the rest of the world. Wildlife can tell us what is going wrong in our environment, and whether our cleanup efforts are successful.

The Wildlife Scorecard: How are we doing?

Every spring, all over Canada, thousands of biologists emerge from their offices and head for the field. With notebooks, binoculars, scales, nets, and sampling devices, they venture into the still-frozen state, the newly green fields of the prairie, the edges of stressed coastal wetlands with their water. They spend the field season they take countless measurements and record thousands of observations. They count snow geese, weigh blue birds, sample the water in the life of three bayou.

The purpose of all this activity is to come up with the answers to some real questions: how are wildlife populations doing? And how are we doing in our efforts to care for them?

Overall, the prospects are fairly good for wildlife in Canada. Our most severely damaged habitats are receiving attention, and we are addressing the problem of habitat destruction and its threat to wildlife income rates before it is too late. But we could be doing better. Roughly half a dozen more species are added to our list



Environmental Canada
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The Canadian Wildlife Service —Helping to conserve our wildlife heritage

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AGF is one of Canada's largest and most successful investment management companies. In our family of mutual funds we manage 1.8 billion dollars for over 200,000 clients.

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beautiful hard cover coffee table book that intimately details the life of this intriguing predator.

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Please hurry. This offer could expire at any time.



PEOPLE

EAT CHOCOLATE AND SMILE

Here it is on the diet. That is what Sandra Gertie does in her first recorded explanation of why she dropped her usual secretary before hosting a Washington dinner for Prime Minister Mulroney in March, 1986. At the time, her husband, Allen, was Canada's ambassador to the United States. In her memoirs, Washington Reformer, to be released in May, Gertie writes that she was livid after she had all day to fit into a tight dress bought for the occasion. Adds Gertie: "My dress torn neatly at the end of a day when I try a starvation diet."

Free reign

For director Debra Avard, the best reward for making a good movie is not a Genie—it is a black cheque. Last week, his *Jessie of Montreal* won 12 Genies, including best movie, at the annual Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television Awards show. "That was fun," said Avard, 48, after the awards. But even better, he added, is that someone makes that producers' trust list. "Now, I can write whatever crosses my mind," he said. "And I am sure it will get produced—that is the greatest joy." For his part, writer Genard, 39, who was best supporting actor for playing an actor in Avard's movie, said that winning was "the best." Last year, the Montreal resident who was the best supporting actor Genard, lost a fight delay caused him to arrive at the Toronto show too late to accept his award onstage. This year, he needn't to be safe, he came to Toronto seven hours early. Still, Genard added, "I don't think I could win again—I thought I had used up all my luck."



Avard winning what crosses the mind

IN THE HEAT OF ATTENTION

The winner of one of Canada's most prized music awards, folk singer Kim Mitchell, says that he found last week's *Jessie Awards* winning a "bitter-sweet" experience. Mitchell, 37, who was playing short sets and a long-backed pack up to the glory event, said that he was "embarrassed" to win best male vocalist of 1989. "I kind of took it as a white boy yelling, rather than singing." He added playfully that he was distressed that he and his wife, Sandy, were seated directly behind any through rock star Rod Stewart. Said Mitchell: "I was worried that I'd come back to my seat and find my wife gone." Among other star-patrons, at the awards was Liberal leadership candidate Sheila Copps, who was accompanied by Toronto radio disc jockey Gordia James. Copps said that she wants to have the country-rock band Blue Rodeo, which was a jazz as group of the year, to bring up her campaign. She added, "It's a great idea—if only Jessa Christina doesn't get most of it first."

Mitchell "yelling, rather than singing"



Lacroix playing a movie role for real

ACTING OUT FATE

Seventeen years ago, actress Carole Lacroix launched her career in a Quebec movie as a naughty singer. Now, she is playing that role again—this time, for real. The 40-year-old thespian, Guay, earlier recently released her first country album, *Western Shadows*. But the recently billed Lacroix, who has starred in more than 30 movies, including the 1978 Oscar-winning French comedy *Get Out Your Handkerchiefs*, and has recorded four albums of French songs, says that she never expected to become a country singer. Said Lacroix: "I should've just jumped into this."

The chilling power of suggestion

For actor Gordon Pinsent, a good horror movie needs only a few dead bodies. Pinsent, 38, was in *Ridiculous* during the ghoulish thriller *Black Christmas*, in which he stars as a disillusioned judge, says that he likes the movie because it has just "a touch of murder and mystery." He added that the script causes fear subtly, instead of relying on "wall-to-wall bodies." Added Pinsent: "It's very creative—it reminds me of why I became an actor."



Pincent



Jays exercising in Dunedin, Fla., Cracker Jack and million-dollar pay days

SPORTS

Open for business

Big-league baseball begins a late warm-up

The parents and Cracker Jack were a month past their prime, but at least it was business as usual last week at Grant Field in Dunedin, Fla. For the first time since Feb. 15, the baseball stadium was bustling, as the Toronto Blue Jays belatedly began spring training with about 260 fans in the stands. The Jays, like players for the 30 other major-league teams, were locked out of spring training by club owners in a protracted dispute over money. The two sides reached a settlement on March 29, allowing the season business of throwing, hitting and catching a ball to begin. But, for some fans, the 33-day lockout lasted far too long. Said Donald Reed, 56, a Jays fan from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.: "I spent \$6,500 coming down here. I'll end up seeing two games."

The lockout could have a lasting effect on the 1990 season. Spring training normally lasts about six weeks, giving players time to tune up for the six-month, 162-game season. Although the team owners pushed the start of the season back a week to April 9, the players have only three weeks to get ready. Some players said that coaches trying to make the roster will be especially hard hit. "It won't give younger players much of a chance to play," said 28-year-old Jays pitcher John Cerreto. The lockout also caused major problems for television networks and sports specialty channels, which had planned to broadcast preseason games. They

had to scramble to find alternative programming. And civic officials in the small communities in Florida and Arizona, where the 26 major-league teams held four spring training camps, complained that they had lost millions of dollars because of absent fans.

The lockout ended with the players holding the upper hand, according to Blue Jays president Paul Shenoy. Under the terms of the 104-page collective agreement, the minimum major-league salary increased to \$106,800 U.S. from \$68,000 (40 players, including the Blue Jays and Montreal Expos, are paid at U.S. levels). Eligibility for neutral arbitrations of salaries—formerly available after three years of major-league experience—was extended to include the top-performing 17 per cent of players with only two years in the majors. And a new clause is designed to discourage any repetition of pay-restricting collusion among owners. The owners were penalized for co-opting in 1985 and 1986 to restrict competition in salary offers to players who passed the right to work the best bid for their services after six years in the majors. If the owners were again found guilty of collusion, they would be liable to pay aggrieved players three times the damages assessed by an arbitrator.

The lockout forced some other major adjustments to the season, and disrupted a long-standing tradition in which Cincinnati always staged the earliest opening—if only by half an

hour—because the local club, the Reds, became baseball's first professional team in 1869. President George Bush will throw out the first ball this year on April 9 at Boston's Fenway Park when the Red Sox play the Detroit Tigers. With spring training extended into the first week of April, baseball commissioner Fay Vincent had to strike a deal with New York City-based CBS TV by moving the end of the season back a few days, one, which began a \$1.96-billion, four-year contract with baseball this year, but to give its permission for the playoff schedule to be changed. The league championship games will start on Oct. 4 instead of Oct. 1, and the World Series will begin on Oct. 16 instead of Oct. 13.

While representatives of team owners and players bugged over money, big-league baseball's month-long absence from training camps hit some towns in the pocketbook. Patricia McGarr, executive vice president of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, said that studies have shown that each team brings in \$20 million to a community. "A lot of our businesses do 25 per cent of their yearly business in the six weeks of spring training," she said.

But, for the players and their managers, the major concern last week was getting in shape for the long season ahead. To compensate for lost workout time, teams will be allowed to carry 27 players for the first three weeks of the season, instead of the usual 26. Blue Jays manager Cito Gaston told *Maclean's*: "The players all seem to be glad to be back. The pitchers look like they're in pretty good shape." He added, "It takes four to five weeks for those guys to be at their stride, though." In order to accommodate the strike, spring camps will be altered for the first two weeks so that starters can earn salary by pitching only three innings instead of the usual maximum of five.

At the Montreal Expos' camp in West Palm Beach, Fla., the 1990 season began on a note of uncertainty. Owner Charles Bronfman said that the National League team was for sale. Said Bronfman: "After 23 years in baseball, it's emotionally very draining. We are trying to find a buyer." It was just one more unsettling piece of news for the team that last year of its brightest stars—outfielder Hideo Nomo and pitchers Mark Langston, Francisco Renteria and Ryan Seaver—has been agents in the off-season. Still, sports were high among some of the returning veterans. Said right-hander Dennis Martinez: "I'm here to give 300 per cent." Indeed, that was a common sentiment as major-league players at last began to warm up for the 1990 season.

BARBARA WICKENS with FRANK ADAMS in Dunedin

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Siren of hard rock

Alannah Myles sets out to conquer America

She took to the stage dressed like a siren's girlfriend, shrouded from top to bottom in tight, black leather. As her head bobbed into an opening song, a loud, menacing rock number called *Still Got This Thing*, she gave her bass player a shove, tossed her head of raven curls back and laughed. After belting out the final words to the song, she tore off her studded jacket and yelled, "Hello, America. Are you ready to rock?" It was the first night of Alannah Myles' first U.S. tour. And at Todd's Place in New Haven, Conn., last week, the rage-soaked Canadian singer drove a chorus of whistles and cheers. In fact, before she had even completed her second song, the frenetic *Still Got This Thing*, Myles had the audience of more than 200 shouting the words and clapping along. When that number was over, she leapt into the air with a dramatic lunging leap and told the crowd: "You're great. You put Canadian songs to shame."

Astruck last a special place in Myles' heart. For 30 years, Canadian record companies had consistently rejected her, as the Toronto singer turned to Atlantic Records in New York City, which recorded her debut album, *Alannah Myles*, and released it in Canada and the United States a year ago. The record went on to be a huge success in Canada, producing her hit singles and selling more than 400,000 copies—making it the highest-selling debut album by a Canadian artist. And last week, it swept the Canadian music industry's Juno Awards, winning five prizes, including best album and best single, while earning Myles the award for most promising female vocalist.

Now the album appears to be conquering America. *Alannah Myles*, a heavy rock number from the album, has been No. 1 on the U.S. charts for two weeks. And with Myles currently on a 30-city U.S. tour, American audiences are beginning to discover her tough-gal chorus fronted, steel-rock-and-roll drummer Anne Casanova, 22, who straddled last week's New Haven concert. "She's awesome—she looks great and sounds great!"

Myles' message to join the siren's legion of raven-haired women who have established their niches playing a louder brand of rock. With a scarily crinkled, sexy image and a melodically produced sound, she is a record company's dream come true: an artist who is praised and promoted for commercial success. That winning formula is the product of a team led by multiplatinum video poppy Christopher Ward, Myles' ex-boyfriend. Ward, along with producer David Trench, wrote most of the songs on



Myles rising to the top with a sexy image and a melodically produced sound

the album. "You're production work on the record, assemble, afford 20 to 30 a clever mix of hard-rocking numbers and sultry ballads, with just enough hints of blues and country to set it apart from other pop releases. And with the help of another hard, vocal director, Deborah Spector, Myles—who refuses to give her age, but is in her early 30s—has shaped up a song that fills stereotypical male fantasies but appeals to many women. Said Atlantic's Britten, the legendary owner of Atlantic Records, which produced such talents as Otis Redding and Aretha Franklin: "She has what makes an artist popular—a combination of talent, material and production."

Myles appears to possess an insatiable self-assurance, and that has led to charges of

arrogance. After her victory at the *Juno Awards*, the singer displayed her trademark attitude at a private champagne celebration attended by Britten. Her U.S. manager, Davey Goldberg, her lawyer and Canadian country and western star K.D. Lang. When officials from Atlantic presented her with an platinum award to mark her Canadian sales of 400,000 copies, Myles asked, "Where's the rest of them?" Later, she told Mores: "I wouldn't have made it without a lot of co-sinners." When asked how she came by it, Myles an-

swered, "I was just a girl who was really into the music." She then looked up and said, "I was born with it." But Myles, who wrote only one song, *Love of Mine*, on her debut album, says that "you can look at a great deal of songs written by me on the next album." That self-indulgent pleasure her female fans, who seem to find in her a strong role model—she's a woman, she's sexy, she's not afraid to be labeled a sex symbol. She added: "Perhaps I am being a contemporary to that usage so that it doesn't have to be offensive. It can still be sexy. Hey, don't you like it?"

That frank sexual authority was in strong evidence in New Haven. At Todd's Place, where the Rolling Stones appeared last August, Myles straddled, shook and screamed like a ravenously female Mick Jagger—much to the delight of the young audience, mostly this University students. "She comes and all sexy and get her hand rock," said Joanne Schmitt, a 24-year-old nurse. "She shows that women can do it just as good as men." Using aggressive sexuality and a rugged rock as her tools, Myles is breaking her way into the still largely male domain of rock 'n' roll. And if her brazen cooperation to selling herself as a sexy person, she can't resist to Myles. For now, she is sitting pretty at the top of the charts.

the fact that he had this surprising daughter who really took after him." Dreading her later between the family's Toronto home and their home ranch in Buckhorn, Ont., north of Peterborough, Myles—on and on—backed riders—listened to singers including Jon Mitchell and Leonard Cohen and began dreaming of a music career. In 1980, she met Ward. Myles was a performer. When he met her, he had embarked on a tour of the Maritime, the west along as a backing singer and occasional opening act. Ward says that in those early days, Myles was a "silly, happy" singer. He added that, after becoming involved with Myles, he eventually began to grow her hair, introducing her to the music scene in such as Boston, Smith, Rita Haydon and Peter Dinklage. Said Ward: "There was a lot of passion between us. And when you care about somebody so much, you eventually put your stamp on them."

Said Ward again: that Myles possessed a strong personality area then. And while he was developing his TV career, she was working as a makeup artist, interior designer and model. The two continued to pursue music at their spare time. Said Ward: "It became apparent to me that Alannah was much better at it than me." But, Ward says, the instant reaction by record companies was daunting. "I began to wonder whether I was just too involved with her and couldn't see what was wrong."

According to Myles, everything changed in 1984 when she and Ward—who looked up two years ago—met Toronto-based Tyson, an aging producer and a successful songwriter who had written singles for her. Cocker and Donna Summer. The two began to polish both the material and Myles' vocal style. Said Myles: "I knew then that Christopher and David were the people that I'd have serious with."

Ward says the material he writes for Myles has to reflect her philosophy of "I won't be held back—I am what I am." But Myles, who wrote only one song, *Love of Mine*, on her debut album, says that "you can look at a great deal of songs written by me on the next album." That self-indulgent pleasure her female fans, who seem to find in her a strong role model—she's a woman, she's sexy, she's not afraid to be labeled a sex symbol. She added: "Perhaps I am being a contemporary to that usage so that it doesn't have to be offensive. It can still be sexy. Hey, don't you like it?"

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NICHOLAS JENNINGS in New Haven

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Life on the margin

SANITY CLAUSE
(CRC April 2, 8 p.m.)

Love is single people's favorite pastime. In a Toronto group home run by a yuppie couple obsessed by real estate. Among the most charismatic in Society: Censor a Cuban George Strait, a Greek Antonio Banderas that he is the father of the program's bandy's child—and likes to air in the bath-crowning Paul Anka's hit *Silly Messes My Baby Los* (Liane Del Grande), a bad-tempered lawyer whose car is wrecked with his nervous breakdown. Inquisitive, a German fellow resident Glenn to "take a letter" And Gloria (Martha Gilman) is obsessed with jeans. At one point, when her bandy goes to the hospital, she leaves her baby, Gloria decides to spend the night's room, as a gift. Over Teddy-bear wallpaper, she creates a grotesque nest depicting the crucifixion, the devil and the first of the Ten Commandments. In the final scene, Gloria is found lying a cruel parody of a dead body, but Society's Censor, two-hour scenes airing on the

showers a society in which the mentally ill are consigned to the margins. *Del Grande* coproduced the show with David Harlow, his collaborator on the mid-1980s CBC hit series *Some Things*. Now, *Del Grande* and co-writer Neil Kinnison concocted a preposterous but entertaining story that takes off when the patients are tarried out of their grouphome. The tone of the show is cynical; it keeps shifting back and forth between a grim portrayal of post-hospital life and a wacky screwball satire.

The targets are greedy yuppies, the media, and even infant origami types (in one sequence, a homosexual minister announces that Senator Magsolater has returned from Nicaragua and will give a "side show and lecture entitled 'I Had a Rocket Launcher'"). But amid the silly gags, the sky cut-busters, and the slapstick comedy, there are wondrous scenes depicting the characters' genuine pain. It is a like watching a Roadrunner cartoon and seeing Wile E. Coyote really get hurt.

The plot hinges, or more accurately, *unrings*, on a patent claim by one of the group's three partners. Clifford (Kesteven Asmet) insists that he is the true inventor of "the Canada Elbow," a mechanical arm used in space and manufactured by his former employer. But



Del Grande: silly gags, shy one-liners, grinning path

Appleheads (Jacques Gaudin): No one believes him, but a TV interview with the rich industrialist rumormongers Leontine Clifford is right. Aided by Gloria, Leo takes on Clifford's case.

The episode becomes a wild and woolly chase through Toronto. Along the way, there is a murder, a car chase, and a reunion with Leo's ex-wife and son, and a hilarious run-in with a punk German couple. Leo, Gloria, and Clifford escape to another world: the lunar landscape simulated inside *STAR Trek*, Applebuck's fictional factory. Beneath a mock Earth suspended in a starry sky, they cavort around the space area, to metaphorical finger-snapping caution. And in these celestial surroundings, Leo and Gloria argue about God—and, inevitably, find common

The show starts off again with a happy and purely fantastic ending. Like one of Leo's entertainers, *Sevity Glass* offers light-headed relief—with some disturbing side effects.

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FILMS

Yankee-Doodle dandy

Walt Whitman shakes up staid London, Ont.

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Whitman's poetry, if somewhat nearer toward the grotesque, but it is nevertheless there. The movie's 41-year-old writer-director John Russo, a native of London, now living in Los Angeles, takes a thin slice of local history and created a rivetingly detailed film. He has also explored the lives of other famous New York City residents: Vincent Van Gogh and a 19th-century Yankee hippie.

American actor Rip Torn is accountable for the gruffly charismatic Whitman, whom he portrayed some 20 years before as an acclaimed actor in the 1967 film *Who's in the Room?* The next year he played the cantankerous, but brilliant, director of the cant in *Candide*. Torn is also a superbly serene Colin Farrow, who brings a narrative focus to Buckle's earnest character, and Scorcese to actress Maudie McDowell, who delivers finely nuanced performance as his trouble-free, free-love Shasta McCarthy, star of 1967's *I've Got a Feeling*. Minnifield Gentry, tapu uia le mea o le taitai, is a fine, young actress.

The story begins with the first serious meeting between Buckle and Whitman at a medical conference in Philadelphia, where Buckle makes an impassioned argument against his innovative attitudes of his colleagues. "We are over to enter a human's consciousness. We are not just dead men's footprints," Buckle pleads to his colleagues who have been his teachers and leaders, who have interest in the doctor's studies

Bucke, meanwhile, becomes an ardent of Whitman's beliefs—his love of nature, his romance with democracy, his promotion of sensuality. And he proudly brings the poet back to London.

As an insular celebrity, Whitman still thrugs Victorian society like a Santa Clause through the South, bringing with good cheer. But his vast, open, confederate To disempowering locale, the insular commonness of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*—"Every one belonging to me as good belongs to you"—sounds like blasphemy. The local insider suggests that the poet is "a prophet of a new dark age." Meanwhile, Buckle's insouciance with his house guest has led him racing to distribute her poems with a bottle of Whitman's tonic. She complains that Whitman is smooth: he calls *insurgente* with his fingers, sings *opera* in the bathtub and dreams naked in the river.

Together, Whitman and Buckle have

The domestic conflict is resolved with a final showdown. Burke invites the community to a picnic on the asylum grounds, where the "lone," as he calls the inmate, plays a game of croquet with the town's top team. The match provides an ending worthy of a symphonic ballet move. *Leaves of Grass* meets *Pride and Prejudice*.

The *Klugeans* have made a clear choice of remnant over reality. In the attempt to market Whiteness for the mainstream, they have carefully avoided any mention of its homophobia. Also, in the event that Whiteness eventually drove out the rest, the film's message that there was a right was seriously undermined by the director's closeness with the poet. Wayne-donator Harrison, who spent eight years trying to save *Amadeus*! Donor—his first feature—was a film that was not just getting support for a few years, but was a "pride" production. The playing card I've seen *Amadeus* get was with a "Harrison" who had trouble convincing Tins to play Whiteness. The actor had already taken down six offers to re-negotiate the film. It took Harrison five years of nagging—and many script revisions—before Tins reflected to Harrison that he was "not gay" and that he had to overcome his own typically Caucasian tendency towards self-deception.

The movie itself is a morality tale that pits American enthusiasm against Canadian modesty. In one scene, Wisconsin adventurer Buckle (for being too timid)—"Modesty, man, it never helped a person on this earth." Getting rid of it, apparently, is a therapeutic step in unlocking the dream of Canadian cinema.

PUBLISHED BY JENNIFER

B A I L E Y S

THE CREAM. SMOOTH AS GLASS.

